The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,329.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,181 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 14th September, at noon.

	Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	14	Leave Galle	24
„ Carwar	15	„ Negapatam	24
„ Mangalore	16	„ Madras	27
„ Coonanda	17	„ Coringa	29
„ Calicut	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
		„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Beypore	17		Oct.
„ Cochin	18	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Tuticorin	19	Arrives Calcutta	
„ Colombo	20		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	8
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	8
„ Gundur	23	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	26	„ Bahrein	11
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Lingah	12
„ Lingah	29	„ Bunder Abbas	13
	Oct.	„ Muscat	16
„ Bushire	2	„ Guadur	18
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	4	Arrives Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 11th September at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

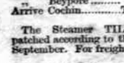
STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Treadale, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, to Cutch, Mandvee, calling at VERAVUL and POREBUNDER.

For Freight and Passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.	Up Steamers.
Leave Bombay .....Saturday.	Leave Cochin .....Sunday.
„ Ratnagherry...Sunday.	„ Beypore .....Monday.
„ Malwan ..... „	„ Calicut ..... „
„ Vingurla..... „	„ Tellicherry...Tuesday.
„ Goa .....Monday.	„ Cannanore... „
„ Carwar ..... „	„ Mangalore..Wednesday
„ Coompta ...Tuesday.	„ Coompta ...Thursday.
„ Mangalore...Tuesday.	„ Carwar ..... „
„ Cannanore...Wednesday.	„ Goa..... „
„ Tellicherry..... „	„ Vingurla... Friday.
„ Calicut ..... „	„ Malwan..... „
„ Beypore ..... „	„ Ratnagherry Saturday.
Arrive Cochin.....Thursday.	Arrive Bombay.....Sunday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kinggome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 11th September. For freight and passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 6th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF PARIS, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Paris.

Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

NEW MUSIC—LATEST OUT

ABYSSINIAN WALTZES.—Dedicated, by Permission, to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., R.E.

Copies to be had of Messrs. CURSETJEE & WOODHALL, Bombay and Poona; Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay; "DECCAN HERALD" Office, Civil Lines, Poona; Mr. THOMAS HARRIS (Messrs. Smith & Co.), East Street, Poona.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP and HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.
All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET,
Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.
Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.
JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.
SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.
CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.
MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.
Terms—Cash.
REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.
Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.
Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.
Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.
Guarantee given with every Watch.
A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.
American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.
Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.
ROSSELET & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25.	Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.	of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 14th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 13th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Actg. Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
7th September, 1869.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first class steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will sail for the undermentioned Ports (weather permitting) on MONDAY, the 13th instant, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.:—

Anjunwell	Malwan
Ruttnagherry	Vingorla
Jeytapore	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DOAH, Apollo Street.

SUB-MARINE DIVER.—A first class hand WANTS an AGREEMENT. Well acquainted with foundations, iron bridge fitting, &c. Four years' experience in India. No objection to any part of the country.—Address J. P. H., 32, Parell Road, Byculla.

TO BE LET, a large airy HOUSE at Breach Candy, opposite the Mahaluxmee Temple, lately occupied by Mr. C. R. Ovans, Civil Service. Rent Rs. 200 only. Apply to Mr. NOWROJEE JEHANGEER GAUMADIA, No. 6 Byramjee Homejee Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, two WOODEN BARGES of 46 tons register each—with Masts, Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c., complete—suitable for landing cargo.—Applications to be made to GEO. H. BURN,
At Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall's.
Bombay, 8th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th September, 1869.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. NEUBERG has REMOVED from No. 6 HUMMUM STREET, to No. 9 HUMMUM STREET.
Next door to Messrs. CHESSON and WOODHALL.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.
J. NEUBERG.

BY LAST MAIL.
FRENCH SALT BUTTER in 1 lb. Canisters.
J. NEUBERG.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.
Just Received Overland a large Consignment of
ENAMELLED IRON WARE
Comprising,
DINNER PLATES.
SOUP PLATES.
SOUP BOWLS, large and small.
TEA and COFFEE CUPS and SAUCERS.
VEGETABLE DISHES.
MEAT DISHES.
BAKING DISHES.
MULLING POTS, large and small.
FRYING PANS.
PUDDING PANS.
SAUCE PANS, large and small, with covers.
AMERICAN BAKE DISHES.
GRIDIRONS.
BASIN AND EWER.
The above very moderately priced.
J. NEUBERG.

HOWARD AND SON'S QUININE, in ½ oz. and 1 oz. bottles.
J. NEUBERG.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA AND COCOA NIBS.
LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT in 2 oz. and 4 oz. Jars.
LEIBEG'S FOOD for INFANTS.
J. NEUBERG.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Supply, of the finest quality,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powders, &c.
J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY.
SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
Invite the attention of Merchant and Trader throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience at SHIPPING ORDERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.
N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.
Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.
Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.
N B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Palmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
introduced and prepared by
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.
This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SEASON 1869-70.
Patron,
His Excellency Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.
Vice Patrons.
The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD COUCH,
The Lord BISHOP of BOMBAY.
President.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.
Vice Presidents.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD,
The Hon'ble A. H. CAMPBELL.
Members of Committee.

C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.,	M. Mull, Esq.,
R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D.,	W. Nicol, Esq.,
George Forgo, Esq.,	W. Paris, Esq.,
Rev. W. Maule,	T. F. Punnett, Esq.,
	A. Steinacker, Esq.

Treasurer.—H. E. Astley, Esq.
Joint Secretaries.
H. S. Bostock and A. Wake, Esqs.
Musical Directors.
A. Steinacker, Esq. (Honorary.)
Herr Schmuck.
Terms of Subscription.
Performing Members:
Rs. 20 per annum ..... Tickets transferable.
Ordinary Members:
Rs. 20 9 an. entitling the holder to one seat ...
Rs. 30 9 an. entitling the holder to two seats... } Tickets not
Rs. 35 9 an. entitling the holder to three seats. } transferable.
Rs. 40 9 an. entitling the holder to four seats.)
Members who have signified their intention of subscribing will oblige by paying the amount due to the Treasurer.
Ladies and Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be kind enough to send in their names without delay to the Honorary Secretaries.
H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
A. WAKE, }

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The next PRACTICE MEETING will be held in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY Evening, at a quarter past 5 P.M.
Music for Practice.
"Farewell to the Forest".....Mendelssohn.
"The Winds Whistle Cold".....Bishop.
After Thursday, the 23rd instant, the Practices will be held on Wednesdays.
H. S. BOSTOCK, } Hon. Secretaries.
ALFRED WAKE, }

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—BANDORA FEAST.—On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, SPECIAL and ORDINARY TRAINS will leave the Marine Lines Station at 6-30, 8-30, 12-0 A.M.; 2-0, 4-0, 5-45, and 8-0 P.M., for BANDORA and intermediate Stations; and BANDORA at 5-0, 7-30, 8-0, 10-0, A.M.; 1-0, 3-0, 7-0, and 9-0 P.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate Stations.
An additional Train will also leave Versur at 9 A.M. for Bandora and intermediate Stations.
J. B. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Fort, 1st September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my connexion with Mr. THOMAS EDWARD DeCRUZ, trading under the Name, Style, and Firm of DeCRUZ, DeSILVA, & Co., as Caulkers, Sailmakers, Ship Riggers, Ship Carpenters, Painters, and General Contractors, WILL CEASE on the 30th proximo. Mr. Thomas Edward DeCruz will therefore carry on only his former business, namely, that of Law Stationer and Registrar of Servants.
I now warn the Public, that any person or persons from this date entrusting Mr. Thomas Edward DeCruz with any business for Sailmaking, Ship-rigging, Caulking, Ship Carpentering, and General Contract, it will be entirely at the risk and responsibility of such party or parties—as my connexion with Mr. DeCruz is in this branch of business only.
P. DeSILVA,
Partner DeCruz, DeSilva, & Co.
Bombay, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. F. TAYLOR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & CO.'S (late SMITH, ELDER, & Co.'s) Calcutta Agency.
Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. of London have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Calcutta, under the style of King, Hamilton, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.
WITH reference to the above, Messrs. Anstruther & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by them from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.
HENRY SAMUEL KING,
By his Attorney Charles Danks.
Calcutta, 1st September, 1869.

KING, HAMILTON, & Co.,
HAVE the pleasure to announce, with reference to the above Notices, that they have taken Offices at No. 7, Hare Street, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London.
All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.
Orders and remittances for the London Firm received, and transmitted by every Mail.
Orders from Up-country for execution in Calcutta carefully attended to.
King, Hamilton, & Co., Agents, Calcutta.
Henry S. King & Co., (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

CONTRACT of LINSEED CAKE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LINSEED CAKE to the Municipality during the year 1870.
The Cake must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Borce Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.
The quantity required monthly will be 26,412 lbs. (English). Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer, Dhobee Talao.
Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.
Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

CONTRACT of BARLEY, &c.—SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of BARLEY, &c., to the Municipality during the year 1870.
The Barley must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Borce Bunder, on the 25th of each month.
The quantity required monthly will be 79,236 lbs. (English) also certain smaller quantities of Mutt, Bajree and Bran. Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer, Dhobee Talao.
Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

HAY CONTRACT.—SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1870.
The Hay must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the Town, viz.:—

	Daily lbs.
Borce Bunder	2,754
Grass Market	3,060
Grant Road	3,310
Camatecpoora	3,298
New Nagpada	1,300
Girgaum	340
Chinchpoogly	340
Mahim	228
Bandora	34
Total lbs.	14,734

Tenders may be for the whole amount or for supply separately to different Stables
Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer at Dhobie Talao.
Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUTTONJEE ARDASEER WADIA, alias RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to MORTGAGE the undermentioned properties.
All persons having any claim whatever in the said properties, or any of them, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors, at their office in Apollo Street, Bombay, within eight days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim (if any) will be considered as having been waived, and the mortgage will be completed.—Dated 2nd September, 1869.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Mahim, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,430 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 542, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by the coast of Joseph De Cruz, on the north by the property of Sudanund Gunputjee, and on the south by the property of Succaram Wittoba.
Secondly.—All that piece of Inam land or ground, situate at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 34,560 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east partly by the property of Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia and partly by the property of Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, on the west by the Parell Road, on the north by the property of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, and on the south by the road leading to Lowjee Castle.
Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, on which stands a Bungalow No. 6 A and 7, known as "Barr's Bungalow," containing by admeasurement 40,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the west by the property of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, on the north partly by the property of Ragoba Crustnajee and partly by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south by the property of Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia.
Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground, situate at Chinchpoogly, in the Town of Bombay, on which stands the Bungalow No. 6, commonly called "Hope's Bungalow," containing by admeasurement 7,720 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the property of a Memon and partly by the property of the said Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on the west by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the north by the property of Ragoba Crustnajee, and on the south by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia.
Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Byramjee Homjee Lane or Street, on which stands the messuage No. 10, and bounded on the east by the said Byramjee Homjee Lane, on the west by the property of Mottesha, widow of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, on the north by the property of Sudasew Wishwanath, and on the south by the property of the late Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 383.

NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY in the Firm carried on at Bombay under the name and style of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and at Hangkong, Canton, Macao, and Shanghai, in China, under the name and style of Ramoobhoy Habibbhoy, was on the 12th day of August last CEASED and DETERMINED.
REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.
Bombay 3rd September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.
LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 26th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.
For the Official Liquidator,
WILL. STEEL.
Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1869.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.
M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.
N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

It is said that all the unallotted reserved issues of the Bank of Bombay were sold at Rs. 19 per cent. premium. Active inquiries for Colabas, Elphinstones, Mazagons, and Freres at Rs. 1,700, 1,035, 1,245, and 210 respectively, for cash.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	600
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	300
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,900
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,505	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,698	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1700
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1035
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	660
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freres Land & Pier Co. Ld	210
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1245
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co. 875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning 1,700
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay 2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United 765
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Broach Mills 265
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning 1,950
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern 1550
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's 689
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental 1,225
600	2,500	2,900	...	Royal 1,400

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	3,000	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1,290

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200 ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	840
200	3,000	850	300 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
...	12,000	11,000	1750 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	9,500
200	2,000	all	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,375
200	500	all	100 do.	Do. New	360
500	1,880	all	100 do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,300
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,300
150	2,500	1,250	100 ps.	Fort Press Co.	10,103
300	2,000	1,800	100 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
200	5,000	all	425 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,500
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

21,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...	East India Bank's Claims	15 –16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	5
200	62½	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	470
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	1:0

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 2/16
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	225

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	7 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 228
Bar Silver	,, 106-10
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-9-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103½
Do. Do. Market Rate	102½ to 102¾

MADRAS.—2ND SEPTEMBER 1869.

Business here keeps very dull. Cotton is only dealt in in small quantities as there is now very little choice, for the small lots offering are for the most part the 'rejections of the early part of the season. Westerns are still offering at Rs. 180 per candy, but dealers are not at all firm at this rate.

Piece-goods are in limited demand, but holders maintain rates, and are confident of a good business being done later on in the season, and as the crops in the district promise well, there seem to be good grounds for this expectation. Yesterday's prices were—

39 Inch Grey Shirtings	Rs. 6-12 to 7-0.
do. do.	,, 5-12.
40's Mule Twist	,, 4-12 to 5-0.

Freights have given way, but there is hardly anything doing and yesterday's quotation was

Cotton to London	£2-12-6 to 2-15.

Exchange has been steady during the week and the tendency is upwards :—

6ms' st. Bank Bills	1s. 11⅞d.
do. Credits	2.
do. Document	2-0⅛ to 2-0⅛.

—*Madras Athenæum.*

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Buchanan, Lieutenant, Bombay Army, on sick leave, to England.
Merriman, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
LeMessurier, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 7th September, 1869.

With the sanction of Government, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Venkut Swamee, of the Subordinate Medical Deparment, is discharged the service with a gratuity of 5 months' pay.

The undermentioned Officer is reported to have passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard :—

Lieutenant C. H. Campbell, Royal Horse Artillery.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

28th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Moyle, Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd in Command 21st N. I., to be Commandant, vice Anderson, deceased.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH SEPTEMBER

London ..	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 3s. 0d. ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.
	Myraboins & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre ..	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
China ..	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta ..	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Combermere	——	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Aden and Suez.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, began to load yesterday

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

from Monday, 30th August, to Saturday, 4th September, 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	3,472	2	0
House Rate	31,610	4	8
Municipal Certificate Tax	4,409	0	0
Police Rate	10,548	9	4
Lighting do.	10,458	10	7
Water do.	10,262	1	8
Halalcore Cess	7,099	11	7
Market Fees	1,297	11	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	584	15	2
Miscellaneous Fees	723	2	0
Fines and Penalties	9,607	3	1
Town Duties	99,175	7	1
Total Rs.			

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BUTLER—O'BRIEN—September 8th, at the Fort Chapel, Bombay, by the Rev. Charles Cooke, S. J., Walter C. Butler, Esq., fourth son of the late James Blake Butler, Esq., of Stammer Park, Ennis, Co. Clare, to Fannie Agnes, youngest daughter of Myles B. O'Brien, Esq., M.D., of Newcastle, Co. Limerick, Ireland.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

PEARSE—August 30th, at Toomcoor, the wife of Captain Charles Pearse, Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Commission, of a daughter.

TROTMAN—August 28th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Lieutenant Charles Trotman, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—August 28th, at Murree, the wife of Captain A. H. Davidson, R. H. A., of a son.

WILCOX—2nd September, at Agra, the wife of Captain E. R. C. Wilcox, 40th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

NICHOLETTS—August 24th, at Akola, the wife of H. S. Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner, H. A. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LOSACK—CAUTLEY—September 1st, at the Memorial Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. T. W. Ellis, Charles Warner Losack, Esq., late Captain, 93rd Highlanders, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Cautley, 10th Bengal Cavalry.

DEATH.

MOIR—September 1st, at Agra, Bessie Isabella, the infant daughter of R. Moir, Esq., M.D.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR, and other places in KATHIAWAD. Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.

VERY general attention must have been attracted in England and America to a striking, we may say, an appalling article in the *Westminster Review* entitled "Prostitution in Relation to National Health." We are keenly sensible of the delicate nature of the subject; we are also powerfully impressed with its vital importance. It is very difficult to treat of it without giving offence in some quarters; but the facts are so momentous, the consequences of neglect, it may be of silence, too, are so grave, that we feel bound to overcome natural scruples, and do our best to secure a wider perusal of this weighty contribution to the discussion of an unpleasant but grimly-attractive theme. Where the health, not only of the living, but of the unborn, is so largely affected by the prevalence of maladies springing from the abuse of the strongest human instinct—where the happiness of men, women and children, of the innocent and the guilty alike is at stake, the last thing we should do is to imitate the Levite, and pass by regardless on the other side. Silence is false delicacy. There are monstrosities in crime which are best consigned to oblivion, rare examples of depravity and brutal degradation which we may glance at if they come within our gaze and turn away to remember them no more. But the evils arising from what Mr. Helps called "the sin of great cities" is so widely spread, so baleful, so subtle and all-pervading, that it ceases to be a monstrosity and becomes a horrible common-place. All are interested in its eradication, if that be possible, and at least in its reduction to the lowest point. The statesman sees in it a hideous poison undermining the national health and affecting the national character. The soldier knows that it weakens the efficacy of the weapon which he is charged to keep bright and wield in the service of his country. It is the terror and bane of domestic life, the source of unspeakable shame, and measureless anguish. When an evil so potent pervades society, can silence be the best mode of dealing with it? Can we hope to mitigate its direful consequences, even, by whispering in corners and crying "hush"? One result of not bringing it fairly within the scope of serious debate is that men, in common talk, speak of it with a levity which is itself most demoralizing, and the worst of ills to which flesh is heir becomes a theme for ribaldry.

Lord John Russell described the sufferings of the British soldiers in the Crimea as "horrible and heart-rending." But if that phrase was no more than an adequate expression of deep pity for their agony, what phrase can we devise to express the intense and almost omnipresent effects throughout society of the fatal scourge to which we refer? It may be doubted whether one man in ten thousand has the faintest conception of the misery which, in forms infinite, springs from the abuse of the most intimate relations between the sexes. All diseases are probably complex, the result of more causes than one; many inflict remote as well as present suffering; but the malady we are considering is, in its worst shape, the prolific parent of endless offspring, all agonizing, nearly all deadly. The wealth of scientific evidence produced by the Westminster Reviewer does not permit a doubt that society is widely infected with a poison, so subtle that it escapes analysis, so malignant that its germs exist for years, so Protean that it reveals its presence unexpectedly, and breaks forth in a hundred piteous or loathsome forms of disease. It would be quite easy to prove the literal truth of these broad assertions from the pages of the *Westminster Review*; but we have not the courage to transfer the painful evidence from his pages, where it may be found in profusion, to our columns. But we may say that, according to his testimony based on a wide induction, there is absolutely no safeguard from the effects, direct and indirect, remote or immediate, of the virus in its more malignant form. Time does not eradicate it from the system; ostensible care does not prevent its transmission to offspring; once in the system there it abides, obvious or latent, until death. The impossibility of guarding against its remote consequences, the trivial actions which will convey the poison from one being to another—a kiss has been known to *kill*—its tenacity which inflicts disease from generation to generation—these are the characteristics which almost fill the mind with despair. The well-authenticated examples adduced by the Reviewer from credible and competent medical witnesses make one shudder for ignorant youth plunging recklessly into the labyrinth of passion, and for mature age groaning under the consequences of past or present indulgence in vice. But the effects on the innocent would move the most hardened to pity. A newly born babe, apparently healthy, may destroy the life of a nurse, may kill off a whole family of children; and yet no one can be censure because no one suspected the existence of the latent evil. And beside the effects direct and deadly—men, women, and children altogether innocent, and from mere casual infection derived in modes which could not be guarded against, have died after brief suffering—there are numberless indirect effects. Medical men now agree, or nearly so, in referring to this single cause, much of the consumption, rheumatic affections, cancer, scrofula of various kinds, opthalmia, diseases of the throat, nay even gout itself, which swell the fatalities recorded in the bills of mortality. But all these vague and general expressions must fail to give any impression approximating to the awful record in the *Westminster Review*. The writer affirms that "evidence of the most reliable kind justifies the belief that in England, at all events, the human constitution is deteriorating, that it is more prone to disease than it was thirty years ago, and that within the same period, notwithstanding the boasted progress meanwhile in the science and art of medicine, the average duration of life has lessened. According to the returns of the Registrar General, almost all diseases notable for their fatality are, in proportion to the number of persons living, much more fatal than they were formerly." And then he notes down the increase in joint disease, cancer, brain disease, paralysis, heart disease, bronchitis, consumption; and his inference is that improved medical practice is counteracted by the presence of some secret or imperfectly recognized degenerative agent, which is slowly but surely destroying the health and strength of the British people. The agent he refers to we need not name. It is the worst form of the worst order of disease.

Now we cannot dispute the medical testimony. We do not ask anyone to adopt the whole of the Reviewer's conclusions. What we say is that they are weighty, well sustained, and urged with gravity and moderation. Make a large abatement and enough subsists to shake the sceptic and startle the serious inquirer. Much, very much, that he states is indisputable—much extremely probable, much not unlikely to be true. Retrench largely and ample ground remains for action. But what action? What remedies are there for an evil so subtle and so vast? The Reviewer constrained by space here breaks off. He tells us that his sole interest lies in the question of a remedy. Had he not believed a remedy might be found he would not have led us to consider a subject, every feature of which, he rightly says, is saddening and repulsive. He pledges himself to prove that the diseases springing from prostitution may be extirpated, or at least reduced within the narrowest possible limits. But it is somewhat startling to find also another pledge—namely, a pledge to prove "that the plan of dealing with it now vigorously pressed on the Legislature, of extending the Contagious Diseases Act to the civil population, will both signally fail to accomplish the object in view, and will itself entail evils far greater than those it is intended to remedy." We say this is a perplexing assertion. The Reviewer, however, has a remedy of his own, and he pledges himself to propound his plan in a subsequent number of the *Review*. We shall look anxiously for its appearance; but in the meantime we are certain that the paper he has printed will create a lasting impression, and will not fail to stimulate the lagging efforts of those whose duty it is to grapple with and destroy the unspeakable evil whose extent and virulence are so clearly and convincingly set forth. Let us hope his words of doubt will not arrest legislation in India.

LADY SPENCER and family, says the "Pioneer," will leave England in December to join Sir Augustus in India.

WE observe that Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Moyle, Staff Corps, officiating Second in Command, 21st Regiment N. I., has been appointed Commandant, vice Anderson, deceased.

THE ball to be given by the Simla community to Lady Mansfield comes off, we learn from a contemporary, on the 21st instant. On the day following His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Mansfield leave Simla for Mahasoo.

THE "Pioneer" notes with sadness the very irreverent *soubriquet* which those irreverent persons, the employés in the London India Office, have attached to their most noble chief. They call the Duke of Argyll (*vox faucibus hæret*) "Old *Scratch*."

"IN all probability," says the "Pioneer," "the next 'London Gazette' will contain a list of honours awarded for the Hazara campaign. We have reason to know that the names of several officers had been submitted to Her Majesty by the War Office before the date of the out-going mail."

THERE is a rumour at Simla, not in itself improbable, that Lord Mayo has written to Her Majesty's Government to request that Sir William Mansfield may be continued in the Command-in-Chief for another year, to assist the Governor-General in carrying out the reductions in military expenditure so vehemently insisted on by the Home India Office. The "Pioneer" is our authority for this statement.

HITE tribes on the Hazara frontier seem determined to entitle themselves to thorough punishment. They are said to have just made a raid of a serious character on the villages in Agror. A letter from the frontier, dated the 24th ult., informs the "Delhi Gazette" that "another raid has been made upon one of our villages on the Agror frontier. A policeman was killed in the affray. This makes the third or fourth disturbance of the kind which has occurred within the last two months. Some people call these little affairs '*pocket pickings*,' but the public cannot help looking upon them in a more serious light. All these little disturbances show that the public estimation of the recent Hazara expedition is the correct one notwithstanding repeated assurances of its success from official quarters."

A QUESTION was recently raised regarding the title of military officers and chaplains visiting a hill sanitarium to gratuitous medical attendance, and an authoritative ruling was requested as to the persons entitled, when residing at such stations, to the privilege for themselves and their families. In reply to this reference the Government of India quoted a former decision on a similar reference, under which the families of chaplains and assistant chaplains, wherever they may be in India, are clearly entitled to be attended gratuitously by the medical officers of Government. It was added that this ruling holds good whatever be the circumstances under which an officer and his family are resident at a hill station, and further that all officers and their families, who are entitled to gratuitous attendance in a cantonment or civil station, are entitled to it at any other place where there is a medical officer paid by Government for staff or general duties.

THE 58th Regiment is said to have lost upwards of one hundred lives by the epidemic of cholera with which it has been so long afflicted.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CAPTAIN BAIRD, of the 88th Regiment, is about to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, and Lieutenant Bowen, of the same corps, obtains the step.—*Delhi Gazette.*

COLONEL CALTHORPE, 5th Dragoon Guards, the author of "Letters from Head Quarters" during the Crimean war, is said to be about to sell out, and to be succeeded by Major Swinfen.

THE Political Commission on Puttiala and Nabbha affairs still continues open at Umballa, the sittings being sometimes prolonged till the hour for the evening drive has almost come round.—*Mofussilite.*

A RUMOUR is current in well-informed military circles at Home (says the "Pioneer") that in the course of next winter Sir Edward Greathed will succeed Sir Alfred Horsford in the command of a brigade at Aldershott.

IT is said that Mr. Blessington Roberts while in the midst of one of his stately harangues in full court the other day was utterly crumpled up by a sailor. We have not seen any report of the incident in the Calcutta papers.—*Pioneer.*

THE Horse Guards and the Council of Military Education have lately been most particular in making aides-de camp pass a thoroughly satisfactory examination, rejecting remorsely all those who failed to come up to the required standard.—*Pioneer.*

IT was understood when Sir Robert Napier became a Peer that Lord Napier the Governor of Madras was a little irritated at the creation of another Lord Napier. If we may believe the "Pioneer," His Lordship of Madras is in the habit of designating the captor of Magdala Lord What's-his-name.

WE hear that the Murree Club are likely in some measure to be mitigated through the purchase by Colonel Bright, of the 19th Regiment, of 14,000 rupees' worth of its debentures at an upset interest of 5 per cent. The Government offered, we are told, to purchase the establishment for the purpose of turning it into a barrack, but the committee was unwilling to entertain its offer if such was made.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE Secretary of State for India has declined to comply with the prayer of a memorial from Colonel H. J. Barr, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, appealing against the existing arrangements by which a few military officers are exceptionally paid by consolidated salaries instead of by staff salaries in addition to pay, and requesting that, as under present rules he will receive no more salary as a Major-General than he has done in the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, the difference between his present aggregate salary and his present regimental pay may be considered staff salary to be added to his Staff Corps pay as Major-General on promotion. The Duke of Argyll observes that Col. Barr has already for some years enjoyed the benefit of a rule under which, while holding the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, he has received a higher salary than he would have done had the principle he now advocates been adopted.—*Madras Times.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 3RD SEPT., NOON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of Cotton..... 58,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats.... 36,000 ,,
,, Import of Cotton.....214,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats....192,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton .....420,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats ....260,000 ,,

Fair Dholl ra 10¾d.

The sum of £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

LONDON, 3RD SEPT., AFT.

In the Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.
The Manchester market is steadier.
7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 9d.
8¼ lbs. ,, 11s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 5½d.

The ships Earl Russell, Mary Stenhouse, Pearl of India, Unrivalled, Arundel, Eastern Belle, and Eleutheria have arrived from Bombay.

THE POONA REGATTA.

POONA, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

THE boat-racing to-night has gone off very well. There are few lovelier reaches than Garden Reach, and the beauties of the scenery were enhanced by the fine weather. Of course all Poona was there. But I have no time to dwell on this subject. You will be more interested in the races.

The first heat of Fours was won easily by the Staff crew, the Bombay boat being a bad second, and the Gunners' boat a bad third. The second heat of Fours was won by the Poona Boat Club, the 59th Regiment a good second. This race was very close. The race to-morrow between the Staff crew and the Poona Boat Club excites great interest.

In the pair-oar race Bombay beat the Artillery with great ease. But Bombay was beaten again in a pair-oar race with the 59th.

The Sculling Race—there were only two competitors—was easily won by Captain Scott, late A. D. C. to Lord Napier. Simpson was second.

The Pontoon Race, with native rowers, was by no means the least interesting.

THE KUSHBEGI OF KASHGAR.

WE append a highly interesting letter, dated the 20th July 1869, from Dr. H. Cayley, on special duty at Ladakh, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab and its dependencies:—

"Since my last report Mr. Shaw has reached Lé from Yarkand, in which country he remained six months. During his residence there he was treated with great honour and distinction, and was invited to three or four interviews with the King in Kashgar in which city he spent nearly three months. The Kushbegi, who now styles himself "Ataligh Ghazi," was most friendly, and professed himself highly gratified and honoured by the visit of an Englishman, and declared his intention of sending an envoy to India and to the Queen in England.

"The envoy was to have accompanied Messrs. Shaw and Hayward on their return, but there was some delay, and he is to follow.

"The 'Ataligh' spoke openly about the death of A. Schlagintweit, and said that disgrace must attach to his country; and for that reason he had not ventured to send an envoy to India, although he and his people had nothing to do with the murder, and he had himself put Wali Khan to death. From all accounts Wali Khan was a monstrous ruffian, who, from mere wanton cruelty, would often put to death hundreds of his own subjects. He is generally called an *evil spirit* by the Yarkandis.

"Ataligh Ghazi seems to be a highly intelligent and enlightened ruler, with ideas almost European in liberality; and, although he insists on the most strict observance of all the tenets of Islam among his own ubjects, towards foreigners and men of other creed he is most tolerant, and even Hindus and other idolasors are only in a few unimportant points treated differently from Musulmans, such as not being allowed to wear turbans or ride *horses* in the town.

"Merchants of any creed are liberally encouraged. His rule is just and vigorous, but severe, and he puts down his enemies with a strong and pitiless hand.

"As a soldier, his personal daring and prowess, which always lead him into the van of the fight, have inspired his followers with the greatest confidence and respect, and his enemies with fear. His energy is remarkable and he sees to everything himself; and, when engaged in erecting fortifications or any other urgent work, he will, to encourage his soldiers, perform the roughest labour with his own hands, and expects his highest officers to do the same. In the army he maintains the strictest discipline, and punishes any fault with great severity. Such is somewhat of the character of the new ruler of eastern Turkistan. His dominions eastward include Ili and Roumchi, which two places pay tribute and acknowledge his rule, though not actually included in his conquests.

"The Ataligh now resides chiefly at Kashgar to watch the northern frontier on account of the movements of the Russians, who have erected a fort and bridge at the Naryn River from the side of Almati, and the Yarkandis have a fort and advance post on the mountains (called by them the *Karatagh*, by the Chinese the *Tien Khan*), two marches north-east of Artush, and about one march from the Russians. The whole frontier is most strictly guarded and watched, and not a man can enter the country from the north. It seems authentic that two Russian officers tried last autumn to enter Kashgar and present themselves before the King, but were arrested at the first fort, and, though well treated, were sent back at once over the frontier.

"In Kokand the rumours of last year are not confirmed, that Khudayar Khan had been removed. Khudayar is still on the throne, and is quite under Russian influence, which is very distasteful to his subjects, and has produced enmity between him and the Yarkand ruler. The Russians do not hold any posts in Kokand. A large kafila reached Kashgar from Kokand late last year, and since then all intercourse has ceased between the two countries.

"The bazaars of Yarkand and Kashgar are almost entirely supplied with Russian manufactures, as calico, chintzes, velvet, and cloths of all kinds, which come in enormous quantities, and sell for very high prices. Many of the articles are English, imported through Russia. The supply of tea comes almost entirely *via* Bishawah, Cabul, and Bokhara, and is now very scarce and expensive: the common Kangra green tea sells at Rs. 4 per lb. Black tea is not approved of.

"A few loads of merchandise have reached Lé from Lahoul, and much more is now *en route*.

"At the dispensary the daily average of sick for the week has been 34."

The *Pioneer* thinks "Dr. Cayley is rather labouring under an access of hero-worship with regard to the Kushbegi, who seems, however, to be really a remarkable man. What Dr. Cayley does not tell us, but which we know from independent sources, is that the Ataligh is just as jealous of English influence as of Russian."

THE CHOLERA AT UMRITSUR.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

THE Umritsur cholera report for the 28th August showed a slight increase on the previous day, being thirty-nine besides fifteen deaths from other causes, while the report for the 29th showed that thirty-four persons had died of cholera on that day besides eighteen from other diseases. It is therefore next to certain that the disease *is* steadily abating.

It appears from the tables placed at our disposal, that cholera carried off in Umritsur no fewer than four hundred and ninety-three persons between the 15th and 31st July, both dates include d, or at the rate of twenty-nine per day, and that between the 1st and 29th of August there have died the enormous number of *two thousand two hundred and forty-four* persons, being at the rate of a fraction over eighty per day. During these same forty-five days there have died five hundred and sixty-six persons from fever and one hundred and sixty-five from other causes, showing a total of three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight, or eighty-one and a fraction per day for these forty-five days, the ordinary death-rate of the town of Umritsur being under eleven per day, showing that during the period *under* review there have occurred *seventy* deaths per day over the ordinary rate, or three thousand one hundred and fifty in all.

MONUMENT TO MERCATOR.—On the 3rd inst. the first stone of a monument to the celebrated German geographer Mercator was laid with great solemnity at Duisburg.—*North German Correspondent*, August 7.

AN UNREHEARSED EFFECT.—A little episode occurred at the Museum on Thursday evening, which was not in the bill. The play was "The Streets of New York," and as the curtain rolled up for the second act, Miss Josie Booth (Alida Bloodgood) suddenly found herself ascending, likewise. Her long trailing dress had by some means become fastened about the roller, and was being rolled up as fast as the curtain. Miss Booth, the actors, and the audience gave the alarm in a most emphatic manner, and fortunately the man at the wheel took heed in time to avert a serious calamity. The fair Alida was considerably unnerved by the accident, and nearly fainted.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, 13TH AUGUST.

THE interest of the public in the changes of the existing constitution, as foreshadowed by the reading of the draft of the same in the Senate, has been, to a considerable extent, transferred to the subject of convents: the hideous discovery of the incarcerated nun, shut up in a dark cell, six feet square, for twenty-one years, in a state of nudity, with not a single article of furniture, and only such an allowance of garbage as sufficed to keep the unhappy woman alive, having sent a thrill of horror through all Europe, destined apparently to create a demand for a thorough investigation of all monastic establishments. This city, gay and frivolous as it seems, still teems with convents; and popular fancy, here as elsewhere, is beginning to imagine all sorts of horrors in connexion with them. The despatch of the Austrian Minister of Public Worship to the Governor of Lemberg, enquires if any reason for continuing the subsidy to the convent can be alleged, and adds that, if none such be forthcoming, the subsidy shall be stopped. The indignation of the people of Cracow is so great at the abominable cruelty that has been going on so long in their midst, that, even before the occurrence which has still further stimulated the anger of the people, the propriety of suppressing the offending convent was discussed by the Government. The incident which seems to have capped the climax of the horrible story is the sudden death of the confessor, through whose revelation the existence of the horrible cell with its naked, starving tenant, was first made known to the police; and the strong probability, from the results of the *post mortem* examination of the corpse, that his death has been the result of poison. Paris remembers, with terror, the many hideous reports of wretched victims immured in subterranean dungeous of churches and convents that have spread through the capital at different times, but have been "disproved" according to the friends of the Church, "hushed up by occult influences" according to others.

The gay world of Paris must now be sought at the various baths and watering-places to which the votaries of fashion have transferred the splendour of their présence. Trouville, Deauville, Dieppe, and Aix in Savoy, are the most in favour of all the French watering-places. The work of dressing and flirting goes on at those places with almost greater eagerness than in Paris during "the season;" and many of the "marriages in high life," the details of whose arrangements and celebrations will form a leading item of the gossip of the gay world during the coming winter, will be decided on during the early water-drinkings, the pic-nics, and the visits to casinos, now going on so diligently by fashionable seekers after health at favourite spas. Did not that gallant and agreeable, but far from youthful son of Mars, Marshal Canrobert, fall in with, and fall in love with his young and charming English wife, some six years ago, at the *table d'hôte*, of the oldest of the hotels of *Aix-les-bains*? And might not a long list of similar occurrences be gleaned from the annals of similar establishments, as in similar localities?

The most fortunate of operatic composers, Offenbach, has a charming marine villa at Etretat, on the coast of Normandy; and there, to-morrow will be gathered a host of his friends and admirers, to take part in the splendid *fête* which is to celebrate his silver wedding. The *Villa Orphée* has been very gaily ornamented for the occasion; and all the guests are to appear in costume. The host will doubtless be gratified by seeing all the more prominent characters of his numerous comic operettas, Bluebeard and the Duchess de Gerolstein, Eurydice and Hector, Agamemnon and Helen, and "the Princess of Trébizonde," who stepped into fame a few nights ago, at the first performance of Offenbach's new operetta, on the boards of the *Conversazione* at Baden. Only two acts of the new piece were performed, as it would not do to "take the shine out of" its appearance here, next month; but each act was followed by an ovation equally addressed to the *maestro* and to the *débutante*. The audience was almost made up of notabilities; the Margrave of Baden, Prince and Princess of Lippe, the beautiful Countesses of Souvaroff and Behague, the Duke de Rivoli, Prince and Princess Troubetzkoy, Count Gabrielli, Prince Galitzin, Prince Furstenberg, and a host of other leaders of beauty and f

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 6th, 6-45 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 7th, 6-20 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 8th, 2-2 P.M.—Cable communication imperfect between Bushire and Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 6th September, via Russia 16th August.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 7th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·90.

VISGORA, 8th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 84, rainfall 9 cents.

CARWAR, 8th, 9-15 A.M.—Weather fair, wind westerly, thermometer 80, barometer 30·05, rainfall 17 cents.

CANNANORE, 8th, 10-10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·990.

TUTICORIN, 8th, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-east, thermometer 87, barometer 27·90.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 1st and 4th September.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 4th September.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th to 8 P.M. of the 8th September is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	8 16	3 48
,, Calcutta	17 0	3 0
,, Madras	14 50	2 56

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Ramdhen, (Hongkong, through Galle.)
For G. Wyatt, from Calcutta.
For Cursetjee, from Calcutta.
For Abdool Ruzzackire, from Calicut.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1869.

Judge—CAPTAIN FILGATE.
UMPIRES AND STARTERS.
Major Weir and Captain Ritchie.

The Races commence punctually at 4-30 P.M.

1ST RACE—Pontoon Race for Sappers. Distance 1 Mile.

2ND RACE.—Final Heat of Four Oars.
1—The Poona Boat Club.

	st.	lbs.
1—Mr. Hammick	10	10
2—Lieutenant Blake Humfrey	9	8
3—Lieutenant Buckle	11	8
4—Colonel Fife	10	6
Cox—Mr. Simpson	10	0

2—The Staff Crew.

	st.	lbs.
1—Colonel Carnegy	10	7
2—Captain Furlong	10	10
3—Captain Scott	13	3
4—Captain Vandeleur	10	10
Cox—Mr. Vidal	9	3

3RD RACE.—Final Heat of Pair Oars. Distance ½ mile.

		st.	lbs.
1—	Mr. Lyon	11	4
	Mr. Graham	12	0
	Cox—Mr. Taylor	10	4
2—	Lieutenant Herchmer	10	12
	Captain Hutton	8	10
	Cox—Mr James	8	10

4TH RACE.
FIELD OFFICERS.

	st.	lbs.
1 Colonel Carnegy	10	7
2 Colonel Penn	13	7
3 Major Blunt	13	10
4 Colonel Fife	10	5
Cox—Colonel——		

CAPTAINS.

	st.	lbs.
1 Captain Furlong	10	10
2 ,, Vandeleur	10	10
3 ,, Hutton	13	7
4 ,, Griffiths	11	8
Cox—Capt. Stack	8	7

SUBALTERNS.

	st.	lbs.
1 Lieutenant Buckle	11	10
2 ,, Herchmer	11	12
3 ,, Holley	11	2
4 ,, Blake Humfrey	9	8
Cox—Lieutenant Elias	9	7

5TH RACE.—The Rob Roy Canoes Race. Distance ¼ mile.

6TH RACE.—Final Heat of Sculling.

7TH RACE.—The Double Sculling. Distance ½ mile.

8TH RACE—The Scratch Four-oar'd race. To be steered by Lady Coxwains. Each boat to take two ladies.

T. BLAKE HUMFREY,
Honorary Secretary.

THE FIRST DAY'S RACES.

The *Deccan Herald* thus describes Tuesday, races:—"The first race started punctually at half-past four; and the Bombay Boat Club, the Royal Artillery, and the Staff crews met to contest the first heat. This was a race of four oars, distance one mile. The crew of the Bombay Club were Messrs. Oldfield, Jefferson, Graham, and Lyon with Taylor as Cox; the Artillery crew were Lieutenants Holley and Makeiler, Captain Stockley and Major Blunt, with Lieutenant Burnett as Cox; the Staff crew were Colonel Carnegie, Captains Fourlong, Scott, and Vandeleur, with Mr. Vidal, C. S. as Cox. After a fair start the Staff crew soon took the lead, nor did they allow their leadership to be challenged during the race. So easily did the Staff crew win that the contest was confined to the Bombay and Artillery crews. The Bombay crew though disheaned by the Staff, carried away the laurels from the Artillery. The rowing of the Staff crew was everything that could be desired—a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. The second race was abandoned. The third race, a second heat of four oars, was between the crews of Poona Boat Club and the 59th Regiment, the crew of the 2nd Queen's not having come to the front on account of the illness of Lieut. Broderick. The Poona Club crew were Mr. Jervis, C. S., Lieutenants Blake Humfrey and Buckle and Colonel Fife; the crews of the 59th were Mr. James, Lieut. Herchmer, and Captains Hutton and Griffiths, with Lieut. Elias as Cox. The race was severely contested, but fortune favoured the brave Poona Club whose crew won by half a length. The race excited universal interest, which was testified by cheers for Colonel Fife and his crew which made the welkin ring. The Sculling Race, which did not come off in strict accordance with the programme, was won by Captain Scott. Lieut. Hadow and Lieut. Buckle the pair-oars race was the next on the programme. In the first heat the crews were Lieut. Herchmer and Captain Hutton against Mr. Oldfield and Lieut. Buckle, the former of which were the winners. The Pontoon Race, in which there were four entrances, required the whole breadth of the river to allow the crews full play. The Pontoons kept well abreast till near the end of the course, when one shot ahead and won by a full length. This gay scene will be repeated to-day, when the races will probably be more severely contested than they were yesterday."

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

A SEA CASE.—John Downing and seven other seamen of the ship Norah Greame, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a fortnight each.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

FALSE PRETENCES.—Daniel Isube, a Jew, and Shidrak Kirk, a schoolmaster, were charged with obtaining by false pretences Rs. 35 from five persons. From the evidence of one of the complainants it appeared that in July last the prisoner Isube agreed to get employment for him at Nagpore as a maistry, on his paying him a fee of ten rupees. He paid ten rupees accordingly and one rupee for carriage hire, in all Rs. 11. Kirk was present there and he took down complainant's name on a piece of paper. They then went away. The complainant under these circumstances charged them with obtaining money by false pretences. The other complainants made similar statements. The magistrate convicted the prisoners and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for six months

THEFT OF SILVER WRISTLETS.—Sookoo, woman, was charged with stealing from the person of a child four silver wristlets, belonging to Awrajee Sutwajee, and was on conviction sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Boodun Noonko, Wally Mahomed Sulliman, and Gunga, woman, were charged with fraudulently receiving stolen property belonging to Shaik Mojum Shaik Ulpee, a sepoy in the employ of a Parsee lady, knowing the same to be stolen. There being no proof against the second prisoner the magistrate discharged him. The magistrate convicted the first and third prisoners, and sentenced the former to six months' and the latter to four months' imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

PREMJEE LILLADHUR, ANDOO LILLADHUR, AND RADHABAKE, WIDOW, VS. DWARKADAS VUSSONJEE.

THE plaintiffs in this action sought to recover from the defendant Rs. 800, under the following circumstances:—In February last plaintiffs delivered to defendant for safe custody a certain Government promissory note to be applied to the use of plaintiff Radhabace, as set forth in a certain English writing executed by Premjee and Andoo Lilladhur, which it appeared, have now, with the consent and sanction of Radhabace, agreed to remove the note from defendant's custody, and requested the latter to deliver the same either to them or their solicitors, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, but he neglected and refused to do so.

Mr. Dadabhoy, vakeel, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs did not appear in Court, and the Court struck off the case, and certified defendant's advocate's costs, Rs. 34.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROADS AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel greatly obliged if you or any of your readers will furnish me with the date of the Government notification regarding the levy of tolls at Bandora, as I am under the impression that it was stated in the notification that the toll was levied simply to provide funds for keeping the roads in thorough repair. The roads are certainly in a most disgraceful and dangerous state, although I am informed upwards of three thousand rupees per annum is collected, which I consider ample to pay for repairing two miles of road. I would strongly advise the Bandorawallahs not to pay another pice until the roads are thoroughly repaired. What can have become of the well paid Local Fund Engineer at Tanna, who is, I believe, the responsible party?—Yours, &c., BANDORA-WALLAH.

Bombay, 8th September.

THE CONVICTED PRINCE OF NEPAL.

THE Nepal Prince Birindra Bikrama Shah intends, we hear, to lay his case before the Governor-General, with a view, we suppose, to obtaining a pardon, the High Court having confirmed the judgment and sentence of the Benares District Court in the matter. It may be remembered that during the progress of the trial in Benares the proceedings were stopped, and reference made to the Supreme Government as to the legality of the trial and the power of the tribunal before which the Prince was arraigned. It was then argued that the Governor-General had no power to interfere, except after trial, and then only in the exercise of his prerogative to grant a pardon.—*Pioneer.*

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

WE thought the High Court at Calcutta had decided that the Canning municipal debentures held by the Port Canning Company (upwards of two lakhs, we believe,) should be redeemed on due date, and that the company was not bound to take land from the Municipality in exchange for them. We observe nevertheless an advertisement, signed by the Chairman of the Municipality, in last Monday's *Englishman*, warning any possible purchasers that these debentures are to be exchanged at due date for land, and that purchasers will have to take them subject to that condition. Can this notice imply further litigation on the subject?—*Pioneer.*

ARREST ON HOLY DAYS.

IT will be remembered that some time ago, in the case of Mr. Avoe Johannes, who was arrested by a bailiff of the High Court at Madras on Good Friday, by virtue of a civil warrant, a question was raised before Sir Adam Bittleston by the judgment creditor's attorney whether the arrest was considered legal. On that occasion His Lordship ruled that it was so far legal that there was nothing in the Civil Procedure Code to show that an arrest even on a Sunday or other holy days in the case of Christians was illegal. A case has since turned up in the Session Court at Calicut, where a process had been served on a certain Sunday in the month of July last. The matter was referred for the opinion of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras. The Judges were of opinion that the Session Judge was correct in his opinion that an arrest under Civil process of a Mofussil Court on a Sunday was in this country perfectly legal. Service of process on Sunday was made illegal in England by an express enactment, and there was no similar enactment in force in the Mofussil. —*Madras Mail.*

FRITZ'S PROPOSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—I have perused the letter of your correspondent "Fritz," which appeared in your impression of the 30th ultimo, and in reply I beg to say that, if addressed privately, I can and will supply ample information on the subject of securing land in the hills where, allowances being made for altitude, almost anything may be grown to profit. Far more paying crops than tea can be grown without any bother, and with very little expenditure of capital. Wool and silk will bring grist to the mill, and pigs and potatoes represent hard coin: cheese-making will answer, for the best milk can be bought in large quantities at a low rate. I would not advise any settler to take up more than 640 acres of land for his farm; the grazing land is free to all for miles upon miles.

If "Fritz" and others will come with me, I will show them sites and localities of which few people have any knowledge. I have enclosed my address, and am, yours truly, AGRICOLA.

Umballa, 1st September.

THE "ALBERT."

A MEETING of policy-holders of the "Albert" has been held at Mussoorie, M. J. C. Parry in the chair. As may be supposed, the meeting was an "indignation meeting." Resolutions were passed approving of the proceedings of the Calcutta Committee, and pledging those who were present to support it with funds, "chiefly with a view to prosecute the offenders in a criminal court." Where so many shrewd business men were present we should hardly have expected that they would pass such a resolution as this—"That inasmuch as the Indian branch has always been in a solvent condition and profitable, the small reserve left in India should on no consideration be suffered to be removed to London, and this meeting requests that preventive measures be taken accordingly." This is simply nonsense, for if the company should proceed to a liquidation, neither the Mussoorie meeting, nor Calcutta Committee, nor Mr. Ogbourne, nor even the official liquidator himself can prevent the Calcutta assets (ten lakhs) from forming part of the common stock. We are quite as desirous as the gentlemen who composed the Mussoorie meeting that Indian policy-holders should come out of the difficulty to the best advantage, but nothing can be gained by taking up an untenable position, or tilting against wind-mills.—*Pioneer.*

THE COST OF A GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

HERE is what the *New York Mercury* says as to the possible cost of an American girl of the Period:—

Her beautiful luxuriant blonde hair is worth—if it be a wig—from $50 to $200; if it be a switch, from $10 to $100; if it be in curls, from $10 to $50. Her pure white brow, her dark, arched eyebrows, cost from $4 to $14. Her large and liquid eyes are worth $1. Her white face and neck (when enamelled) are procured, at a price ranging from $15 to $35. The glowing rose and virgin lily of her cheek cost anywhere, with the various soaps and cosmetics, &c. $5. Her faultless, gleaming ivories, if false, cost her $25 to $20. Her ruby lips are worth about 25 cents. Her round plump cheeks, if plumpers, cost $5. Her swelling bosom is got up, if pads, for $1 to $2, if respirators, for $5 to $10; if balm and developers, for $14. Her Grecian bend is worth anywhere from $0 to $10. Her plump arm, if padded, costs from $1 to $3. Her fair white arm, if bare, costs, from $1 to $3. Her Italian hands and aristocratic nails are worth $2 upwards. Her corset, therefore, her waist, is worth from 75 cents. to $30. Her hips are rounded at a price from $1 to $6.50. Her delicious limbs, when in the shape of false calves, are from $8 upwards.

NARAIN SING.

IT appears that Narain Sing, whose name must be familiar to everybody acquainted with the incidents of the Sikh War, is still alive at Rangoon, where he is residing in the character of a State detenue, on a pittance of Rs. 30 a month. Narain has been spoken of as one of the Dewan Moolraj's lieutenants, and in a manner that would lead to the supposition that he took prominent part in the defence of Mooltan. But such was not the case, and we believe that Moolraj exercised no authority whatever over the man who suddenly started into notoriety in 1818 as a free lance of very active character, at the head of a very miscellaneous gathering of some hundreds of Doorabees, every one of whom was as ready and anxious as himself to turn the events of the passing strife to personal as well as political advantage. When Mooltan surrendered, this band formed no part of the garrison, but had, under Narain, taken possession of a strong mud fort or fortified village on the banks of the Chenaub several marches from Mooltan, and in a measure commanding the route General Whish's force would have to follow to effect a junction with that of Lord Gough, then retiring from Chillianwallah on Goozerat. It is unnecessary to say that Narain and his band of patriots kept the surrounding country in trepidation, and indeed General Whish expected to have to employ heavy ordnance against their stronghold. Narain, however, wisely resolved not to give the General the trouble, and had everything prepared for surrender on the approach of the British force. When that force did appear it found it had nothing to do but to send some guards to take possession, and, most laughable of all, that for weeks previously Narain Sing and his followers had been without gunpowder!

"If such had not been the case," this rather conscienced Punjabee Dalgetty said, laughingly, to the British General, "I assuredly would not have suffered your brave army to approach without a salute of guns in their honour and yours."

But Narain was sent a prisoner to Lahore, where he was confined in the very same building as Moolraj, and on the same flat. The bearing of these two men under misfortune was singularly indicative of their very different characters. The one who had been raised up in Oriental luxury, to be suddenly and ignominiously removed from a provincial sovereignty to prison, looked a delicate grief-stricken, heart-broken thing, while Narain, whose antecedents had been so "doubtful" that nobody could with certainty say concerning them than that they had been adventurous, was a very picture of robusticity, good spirits and fun. The one soon died, and the other was banished to Burmah, where it now appears he still lives, but is anxious to be permitted to return to his native country. He ought to be; for he has been too long detained away from it considering that his offence involved no moral turpitude. Under the circumstances we would fain indulge a hope that Mr. Seton-Karr, who was Lord Dalhousie's Under Foreign Secretary when Narain was banished, and who must know all about the man, will exert himself to get him permission to return to lay his bones in the land of the five waters.—*Mofussilite.*

THE King of Bavaria has decided to celebrate in future the birthdays of Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, and Weber by gala performances in the Munich Theatre.

A GERMAN deputy, one Herr Bamberger, proposes a tax on pianos. Throughout the Zollverein he has counted no fewer than 570,000 pianos, without including those belonging to music teachers. He proposes a tax of 7½ francs on each instrument, thus adding more than two millions and a half to the national exchequer. Herr Bamberger is said to have recommended his scheme very warmly to all European finance ministers whom it may concern

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

IN the first of the suits by the old Bank of Bombay against several of the other banks in town whose managers attended the meeting on the 27th April 1866 when the loan of 25 lakhs was granted to Premchund Roychund, now being heard in the High Court before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent, the claim is for Rs. 1,96,620 from the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. Pigot, Scoble, and Green (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) are counsel for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, and Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop) for the defence.

FOURTEENTH DAY—MONDAY.

On the resumption of the hearing of this cause this morning,

Mr. Scoble said, that notwithstanding a careful search in the Calcutta Weekly Reporter, he had been unable to find any case relating to section 31 of the Evidence Act (II. of 1855) which bore upon the question of the admissibility in evidence of Mr. Moir's letter, dated the 28th of April 1866, in which he reported to the head office of the Oriental Bank in London his view of the terms of the agreement entered into on the previous day between the seven banks (including the bank of the plaintiffs and that of the defendants) and Premchund Roychund.

Mr. Justice Westropp said that he had found only two cases in the Calcutta Weekly Reporter in which section 31 of Act II. of 1855 was mentioned. One was the *Queen v. Bishonath Pal.* (vol. 12, page 3 of Criminal Rulings) which had no bearing on the present case. Mr. Justice Norman merely there glanced at that enactment in his judgment. The other case was the *Queen v. Bissen Nath* (vol. 7, page 31 of Criminal Rulings) in which Mr Justice L. S. Jackson held that it was not competent for a Court of Session to inspect "the original report from the office of the Superintendent of Police" and to make it evidence against the prisoners. The learned Judge was reported as having said, "The cases in which certified copies of statements previously made, are receivable as *prima facie* evidence of such statements having been made, are set out in the latter part of section 31 of Act II. of 1855. Statements made otherwise than before the courts and officers therein specified may be given in corroboration of testimony, but such statements must be regularly proved by the person who received them, or by some one who heard them given." Mr. Justice Jackson was silent as to such a case as the present, in which the statement was made in writing only—such a case did not seem to be present in his mind,—but his remark, so far as it went, was opposed to Mr. Scoble's argument yesterday, in which he maintained that none but statements made before a judicial authority, or some person *ejusdem generis*, could be received as corroborative evidence under the section in question. Mr. Justice Westropp further said that he had been unable to find any case upon that section, either in the Madras High Court Reports, or in the Bengal Law Reports, and he did not believe that any reported case in the High Court of Bombay on it was forthcoming.

Mr. Scoble said that he and Mr. Green had searched in vain for any authority upon the question.

The Advocate General referred to Norton on Evidence to show that the power given by that section, to corroborate a witness by a former statement made by him, was placed in correlation to the power to contradict a witness by giving in evidence a previous statement made by him.

Mr. Scoble, in reply to the Court, said that he had not any further argument to address to it upon this question.

Mr. Justice Westropp then said—I think the letter must be received under section XXXI. of Act II. of 1855. That section consists of two branches. The first is that "in order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place," shall be "admissible." The second branch is that, for the same purpose of corroboration, any statement made by such witness "before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact" shall be admissible Then the section goes on to say that "for that purpose" (that is, the latter purpose) "a copy of any deposition or statement taken before any Court, Judge, Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate or before a Commissioner or Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee or Dacoity, in the discharge of his duty, shall, if certified by such Court, Judge, or other officer above mentioned under his hand, or the official seal of the Court &c. to be a true copy of such deposition or statement, without further proof, be received as *prima facie* evidence that such deposition or statement was made, and that it was made at the time and place, and under the circumstances, if any, which shall be stated in the certificate or on the face of the deposition or statement." As to the first branch only of that section, it is observable that time is an element essential to the admissibility of the statement. In order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness relative to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, may be admitted. In this case there can be no doubt the statement was prepared on the 27th April, then copied and forwarded on the following day by the English mail to the chief manager of the Oriental Bank at the head office in London. There can be no question, therefore, that it was a contemporaneous statement. For the plaintiffs it has been argued that any statement to be admissible under the first branch of this section, must be made before some judicial, magisterial, or other public authority *ejusdem generis* as those mentioned in the second branch. But we are both agreed that the argument in that respect is unsustainable. The word "or" completely severs the first branch from the second, as appears to have been the opinion also of Mr. Justice L. S. Jackson in the case which I have already mentioned. Nor do I think that the statements comprised in the first branch can, as contended for the plaintiffs, be limited to verbal statements. There is nothing in the section to warrant such a limitation, and it would have been, in my opinion, strange and highly unreasonable legislation to have excluded the satisfactory, valuable, and certain evidence afforded by a written statement, while admitting the much less satisfactory evidence of an oral declaration or statement, which depends on memory alone, and must always be attended with more or less uncertainty. The Legislature not having drawn any distinction between verbal and written statements in this section,—and there being nothing in it implying such a distinction,—it would I think be impossible for us to exclude a statement, merely on the ground that it is in writing. It has, however, been further argued that the witness himself is not competent to prove the making of the statement, or at least that there must be some further evidence of it. But that, I think, is an objection that goes rather to the weight than the admissibility of the letter. There are no directions whatsoever in the section as to how statements within the first branch of it shall be proved. The only restrictions imposed upon statements within that branch are that they shall relate to some fact deposed to by the witness and be made at or about the time when the fact took place. The direction given with regard to the proof of statements within the second branch is not of a restrictive character, but, on the contrary, for the purpose of facilitating such proof, by rendering admissible certified copies of depositions or statements taken before the authorities mentioned in the Act. The enactment itself—the first branch of it at all events—is one which has no parallel, that I am aware of, in English law. I have made a careful search, and am unable to find any. In England the making of a statement by a witness, if it were part of the *res gestæ* might unquestionable be proved on his behalf by that witness himself or by any other person who heard it; but a contemporaneous statement not forming part of the *res gestæ* could not be received at all in evidence on behalf of the party making it, either from his own lips or those of another person. It is otherwise indeed where it is sought to give a man's statement in evidence against him. Then it matters not where it was made. It is always admissible in evidence against him. By this section, 31 of Act II. of 1855, the Indian Legislature has gone beyond the English law by admitting in evidence, in order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness, relating to the same fact at or about the time when the fact took place. It does not require that such statement should be part of the *res gestæ*, and, as already noticed, it does not prescribe any particular mode of proof of such statement. Hence I take it that it must be proved in the same way as any other fact. In this particular case the statement is itself in writing, and we cannot for a moment doubt—on such evidence as that of Mr. Moir—that it was made at the time and under the circumstances mentioned by him, and forwarded by him from Bombay to the head office in London, and eventually brought back by him from London on his return thence to Bombay. It may be true that in many cases it would be more desirable to have some evidence, other than that of the party making the statement that it was made. But this section contains no direction to that effect. It cannot for a moment be contended that the evidence of the party himself who made the statement that he did make it is hearsay evidence. It cannot be successfully maintained, in my opinion, that the evidence of the person receiving a written statement, or of the person hearing it made, if it were a verbal statement, is more in the character of primary or direct evidence of the making of such statement than the evidence of the party himself who made such written or verbal statement. Suppose that this letter, written by Mr. Moir, had failed to reach the head office, and had been returned—say through the Dead Letter Office—to Mr. Moir. The chief manager could not then testify to the making of the statement, and yet it would not the less, on that account, have been made. The fact that he had not received it, would not derogate from the fact that it had been made, although it did not reach him. It had been made, and that too in the course of Mr. Moir's duty as agent in Bombay, reporting, as he was bound to do, to the head office in London. He did not include it in his general report by the same mail, but this was in compliance with the wish expressed at the meeting of the 27th of April in order to prevent the state of Premchund Roychund's affairs from being known amongst Mr. Moir's subordinates in the Bombay office. The 43rd and 44th sections of this same Act help to elucidate the 31st section now under consideration. They, like it, relate to the corroboration of testimony. The 43rd section admits as corroborative, but not as independent, proof of the facts stated therein, books proved to have been regularly kept in the course of business or in any public office. In the daily application of that section in our courts, we know that the books used for this purpose are, in many instances, kept by the witness himself whose evidence it is intended to corroborate by them. So, too, many of the documents admitted as corroborative evidence by the 44th section, are not unfrequently prepared by the party himself whose evidence is sought to be corroborated. Were the court to reject this letter, on the ground that the making of the statement which it embodies rests upon the evidence of Mr. Moir only, we should, I think, be importing into the 31st section a restriction which the Legislature of India has neither expressed nor implied. The question in the present case, as to the admissibility of this letter, savours rather of technicality than of substance, for Mr. Moir has stated that previously to giving his evidence he refreshed his memory, as he was lawfully entitled to do, by reading over the letter. The evidence of such a witness with a memory so refreshed is of full as much value as if the document itself were in evidence. The case for the defendants, as made by Mr. Moir, with regard to the nature of the agreement of the 27th of April 1866, is quite as strong without the formal admission in evidence of this letter, as with it. The 57th section, therefore, would apply in the event of a superior court being of opinion that the letter ought not to have been so admitted, as that section provides that the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground, of itself, for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case, if independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there is sufficient evidence to justify the decision, or, if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision. For these reasons I am of opinion that this letter should be admitted.

Sir Charles Sargent—I entertain considerable doubt whether this document ought to be admitted in evidence. It is clear I think that the statements contemplated by the section are not necessarily verbal statements made by the witnesses, nor statements made before a legal authority. The doubt that has arisen in my mind is as to the manner in which the statement contemplated by the first clause must be proved. The section is silent on the subject, but it states the purpose for which the statement is admissible—viz. to corroborate the testimony of the witness who made it. Having regard to this purpose, I think that the corroboration contemplated by the section is derived not only from the statement, but from the evidence by which the statement is proved to have been made, and which, in order to be corroborative in its nature, must be derived from an independent source. It is difficult to understand why a paper drawn up at the time, but not communicated to any one, should still only be used to refresh the witness's memory, if the Legislature had not in view the corroboration afforded by the evidence of the person to whom the statement was made. It may be said that the books, which by section 43 are admissible as corroborative, can frequently be only proved, and as a matter of practice are constantly proved, to have been kept in the ordinary course of business by the witness; but it must be remembered that the books themselves afford internal evidence of their having been so kept. I am, therefore, inclined to think that the statement sought to be given in evidence, inasmuch as it rests exclusively upon the evidence of the witness himself, is not admissible. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that in this case there can be no doubt as to the statement in question having been made, but if the law requires independent evidence, of course the statement must rest upon that and no other evidence, however trustworthy. I do not, however, wish to insist on my objection, and in any case the opinion of my brother Westropp, as the senior judge, must prevail.

The letter of the 28th April 1866 was accordingly admitted.

Mr. Moir's further examination by Mr. Marriott was then proceeded with. He deposed—The question of interest was discussed at the meeting on the 27th April. I suggested 12 per cent. interest, but the opinion the meeting appeared to be for 10 per cent., and I assented to that. There were three names mentioned as sureties for a promissory note—Candas Narrondas, Cursondas Madhowdas and Roychund Deepchund,—but I did not know either of them personally. Candas was the only one whose name I had ever heard of. At the time of the meeting the Oriental Bank had no business with him that I knew of,—we were not discounting his paper in Bombay. I did not know what his commercial position was at the time. The Bank of Bombay did not get any authority in any way from me to advance the Oriental Bank's quota of the 25 lakhs—neither at the meeting nor afterwards. After my return to the bank on the 27th I made special arrangements to advance the money—I kept it beside me. When I was fresh to Bombay it was my practice every morning to make a list of the large payments which the bank might be required to make during the day. As soon as I had ascertained the result I always took up the memorandum. For a considerable time after the meeting I used always to enter the sum of 2½ lakhs among those that might be required. I had no communication with Premchund Roychund at the meeting on the 27th. I did not see him at all. I recollect Mr. Fraser calling on me on the 15th May with a memorandum of agreement. He said he had called upon me to ask me to sign a paper with reference to what had passed at the meeting on the 27th April. I glanced at the paper, and seeing that it was a paper pledging ourselves to subscribe our quota when called upon, I said to him, "I must ask you, before I sign this, whether the securities stipulated for are all put in order?" He said, "They are not yet, I believe, but we expect that they will soon be in order." I said, "As soon as that is the case our money is ready." He then said, "All that we want now is that you will say your money will be available." I said, "If a clause were put in to an effect which I mentioned I should have no objection to sign the memorandum. He asked me to explain why I did not sign, and I put in this pencil memorandum which contained the clause to be put into the paper I should sign. That was that the securities had been satisfactorily arranged—the memorandum states that for the sake of convenience the whole amount of the advance should be made by the Bank of Bombay, but it was never so agreed, and had I read this over carefully I should have objected to that. I did not read it,—I had not time to do so,—I merely glanced at it and only looked at the latter part about the advancing of the money. I had the paper in my hand for only a minute, and don't think Mr. Fraser was with me more than three or four minutes. The statement that the other banks should pay to the Bank of Bombay their shares of the advance when the same should be required, is correct so far,—that was subject to the condition that the securities should be in their hands. I object to the word "repay" in that document, as the Bank of Bombay was not to advance the money for us—we were to pay it ourselves. Mr. Fraser did not tell me what amount had been advanced. He did not say anything about any valuation being made of the jewels. Next time I saw any bank official was on the 23rd or 25th May. I went to the bank myself and saw Mr. Rodgie in the first instance. I said I had come about the advance to Premchund and wanted to see Mr. Robertson. "He said he was engaged at a board meeting and would come and see me—Mr. Robertson came to me. I told him my object in coming to see him was that I wished to know what had been doing about this loan to Premchund, and that our solicitor had cautioned me that great caution would be necessary with reference to any deed about the land. He said—The same difficulty had arisen among themselves; Premchund was behaving very badly about this matter; they had not succeeded yet in getting from him all the jewels he was to bring, but they expected them to-day or next day—they expected it for every hour. They had not paid all the money then, and would take care not to do so until the securities were in order. He said there had been so much delay in getting this matter put in order that he would not be surprised if it fell through altogether. I said—"If you go on with it, we want to see any papers in which we are interested in this matter for the satisfaction of our solicitor." He said, certainly he would send them. I said, "All right then, if anything further is done in the matter you will send us the papers." This he promised to do. Robertson did not mention any amount that he had advanced, nor did I enquire. I saw him next on this matter about the 27th or 28th of July. I had had no communication whatever with him on the subject of the loan in the interval. On the 28th he called at the Oriental Bank. He said, "I have called about Premchund's note which is now falling due, and I want to know if you are willing to pay your 2½ lakhs." I said "I thought that matter had fallen through long ago." He said, "Oh no, we have given him the money; he has had all the money." I said, "Why, you told me about two months ago that if anything further was done you would let me know and send me the papers; you never did so." He said, "Ah, we gave the money, we completed the transaction and you will find everything in order." I said, "What is the use of coming to us now, the note is due—one of our reasons for joining the loan was that we were to get interest on our money, which of course we cannot do now"—as of course the loan would then be paid off or ought to have been. He said, "Oh, if that is all, we can arrange the matter of interest with you." I said that as the matter had been carried out without consulting us I could not admit that we were in any way responsible in the matter, and if he would send me the papers I would look into them and see if there was any legal or moral obligation on us. He promised to send me the papers and went away—I said, "Bye the bye, will the note be paid?" He said he was afraid not, from Premchund's position at that time he would not be able to meet it. He said of course they would be able to meet it from the securities, but that that would take some time, and they thought it rather unfair to leave all the advance to be borne by them in the meantime. A day or two after that Robertson sent me some papers,—there were no valuations of the jewels among them,—I returned them with a letter on 31st July. I afterwards received this paper from Robertson. It is a list of cheques drawn on Premchund's cash credit up to 16th August 1866. That account shows about 13 lakhs to have been paid for hoondees. On 28th July Premchund was daily expected to fail, his affairs were considered to be in a most precarious position. I don't think there had been any particular change on his position between the 27th April and 23rd May. No actual fears were then entertained of his failing, so far as I know, but his position was not so good, I believe, as it had been on 27th April, as cotton had fallen. I believe I included the 2½ lakh in my daily memorandum up to 23rd or 25th May, but I can't say positively. It was always quite convenient for the Oriental Bank to advance its 2½ lakhs. I first came to know of the valuation of the jewels being made from a Bombay newspaper when in London. Messrs. Lidderdale and Brown did not call on me about this matter but about some other thing. Mr. Brown and, I think, Mr. Stewart called on me after my interview with Mr. Robertson on 28th July. At that time the Bank of Bombay was hard pressed and they came to ask me not to withdraw our balance. Neither Mr. Brown nor the other director mentioned the valuation of the jewels to me,—and I was never informed officially or otherwise of the great deficiency of their value till I saw it in the newspapers.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Scoble, in reply to whom he said his predecessor, Mr. Skinner, had a very poor opinion of Premchund, and had impressed him (witness) with that before he left.

Sir Charles Sargent—A poor opinion of him morally or of his solvency?

Witness—I could not exactly say,—he thought him rather a slippery sort of man.

His Lordship—Because a man may have a poor opinion of a rich man.

Witness—I can't say how it was.

Mr. Scoble—I suppose a banker has a poor opinion of a poor man.

His Lordship (to witness)—You should explain what you mean.

Witness—He cautioned me to be particular of what I did with Premchund—said he was a slippery sort of person.

Mr. Scoble—Was it yourself or Mr. Skinner who allowed Premchund to overdraw his account to the extent of one lakh?

Witness—It was myself that did so on an arrangement entered into with Mr. Skinner. He had previously deposited 95 Bank of Bombay shares and was to be allowed to overdraw his account. I could not say at what time the overdraft was allowed. Bank of Bombay shares were steadily falling at that time, but I did not think the advance of Rs. 96,000 on 105 shares was rather up to the hilt, for Premchund had told me the understanding was that the advance was to be to par, and I found on enquiry in the office that it had been so arranged. I had refused to allow him to overdraw at all, and he pointed out that this arrangement existed. He had wanted to overdraw to the extent of three lakhs on 295 shares which he had in our possession, but finding that 200 of these stood in his own name I refused to allow the advance on them.

Mr. Scoble—Would you have considered yourself bound by the previous agreement to have advanced Rs. 96,000 if you had not considered Premchund otherwise solvent?

Witness—I had no reason to consider him solvent or otherwise.

Mr. Scoble—I want you to answer my question, Mr. Moir.

Witness—I will if you put it in such a form that I can answer it.

Mr. Justice Westropp remarked that the question was not a difficult question and repeated it to the witness.

Witness then replied that he would not have advanced the Rs. 96,000 on the shares if he had thought Premchund in a shaky position. The overdraft had not been paid off. He had realized the shares for as much as he could get for them and had written off the rest as a bad debt—had written off Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 75,000.

Mr. Justice Westropp—You had held the shares too long.

Witness—We did hold them too long.

His Lordship—There were other people in the same position. (A laugh.)

Witness (in reply to Mr. Scoble)—It was not our usual custom to allow advances on shares;—the overdraft to Premchund was contrary to what we were doing at the time.

Q. How came you, having been warned by Mr. Skinner, your predecess

THE BAR.

REFERRING to the rules issued by the Council of Legal Education of the Inns of Court in London for the general examination of students in next Michaelmas Term, the *Englishman* writes as follows :—

"We would draw especial attention to such portions of these rules as concern students from India, and embody the concessions, which are the good fruit of the letters addressed to the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Maine, the Hon'ble Mr. Markby, and Mr. C. D. Field, who successively drew attention to the necessity of adopting the curriculum of study and the mode of qualifying for a call to the bar, with a view to meet the requirements and convenience of those who either visited England for the express purpose of becoming barristers-at-law, or, being members of the services, wished to take advantage of their return home on furlough to fit themselves for the more effectual discharge of judicial duties, and at the same time acquire that professional diploma, which the public—whether rightly or wrongly—are accustomed to associate with professional proficiency.

In order to make the rules clearly intelligible to such of our readers as have never visited England, we must premise that there are in London four Inns of Court, the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn, which together form a sort of University, consisting of four colleges for the study and acquirement of legal knowledge. In earlier times no particular tests of proficiency were considered necessary for students intending to enter a profession, in which, beyond all others success depended upon proved and apparent fitness. Of late years, however, the idea has gained ground that in justice to the public, who use the services of lawyers, and in tenderness to the students themselves, it would be advisable that before being formally called to the bar, they should give some indications that they had devoted time and study to the acquirement of sufficient legal knowledge to render their services useful and their success probable. It was proposed that an examination should be compulsory on all students, but this was too great an innovation on the old state of things, and even yet has not been carried into effect. The examination is only optional, though now, as will be seen presently, it forms one of two alternatives, the other of which also gives some hope that every man who hereafter becomes a barrister will also be a lawyer, which has not always been the case hitherto.

Previous to the changes inaugurated by the rules now published, there were three modes in which a student could qualify for a call to the bar, viz :—

I. By passing a general examination.

II. By attending lectures for a year.

III. By studying in a barrister's chambers for a year.

A student had also to keep twelve terms by dining in the hall of his Inn of Court not less than six times each term. There are four terms in a year, and it thus required three years' residence in London in order to be called to the bar, in whatever mode a student elected to qualify. The object of the rule requiring three years' time preparatory to a recall, was that students might have leisure and opportunity to study and prepare themselves for their future calling. Dispensations of terms were sometimes granted by the Inns of Court to gentlemen from India and the colonies, who wished, for reasons connected with expense, &c., to abridge the term of their probations. Such dispensations were, however, granted on the express condition, that gentlemen so called should not practice in England, and, in many instances, those to whom such dispensations were granted had not, by passing a general examination, given security that the terms of their probation had not been abridged to the detriment of their proficiency. The Hight Courts in India naturally showed some reluctance to admit upon their rolls practitioners whose *status* seemed to be somewhat lower than that of their professional brethren practising in Westminster Hall, and one of these courts at last made a positive rule against such admissions in future. At the same time, and having regard to the rate of speed at which we live in the nineteenth century, it seemed to be advisable that some abridgment of time should be made in the case of those who travelled so far to qualify in London, to whom time was a great object, more especially as connected with abnormal expense, and leave rules too liberal for further extension, who were ready and willing to give satisfactory proof of fitness and proficiency. How to effect this was the problem to be solved : and this problem has been solved, satisfactorily, as we think, by the new rules.

And first it will be noticed that in future gentlemen can qualify for a call to the bar only in one of two ways, *either* by attending during one whole year the lectures and classes of two of the readers, *or* by satisfactorily passing a public examination. The third of the modes of qualifying above enumerated has thus been abolished ; but we believe that this change will not have any *ex post facto* operation in the case of those who had joined the Inns of Courts before the promulgation of the new rules. With respect to students coming from India and the colonies with a view to return to residence there, not more than four terms may in future be dispensed with ; and such students can therefore be called to the bar in two years. But to this privilege conditions are annexed, and these conditions must be complied with in order to obtain the benefit of the privilege. With respect to gentlemen from India, these conditions are *first*, that they satisfactorily pass an examination in Hindoo and Mahomedan Law and the different Codes and Acts in force in India ; and, *secondly*, that, in addition to such examination, they pass such examinations and abide by all such rules and regulations as are now in force for students *seeking a pass certificate, by examination for call to the bar*. It will in fact be competent to them to qualify only by passing a public examination, *i. e.*, in the first of the three methods already indicated ; and instead of keeping four more terms by dining, instead of eating twenty-four more dinners, they will have to pass an examination in Hindu, Mahomedan, and generally in Indian law. Can anyone doubt the advantage that will arise from the substitution, and the benefit that will in future accrue to the Indian bar ? Not only will its members have submitted to the best test possible, *viz.*, that of passing a general examination ; but they will also have qualified in Indian law, which too many of their predecessors began to study only on their arrival in India. We are informed that those seeking the dispensation must in every case make a special application therefor, on condition of passing the examination in Indian law ; and that, in order to this application being entertained, it will be requisite for them to have previously passed the general examination in the first five courses enumerated in the rules.

Gentlemen now resident in India, who have it in contemplation to visit England in order to be called to the bar, with a view to practise in India, well we believe, duly appreciate the great boon conferred on them by the Council of Legal Education. Fresh impetus has been added to the Indian bar both in the presidency towns and in the mofussil ; and the progress and improvement of both during the last ten years have been remarkable. But the improvement of the bar necessitates the improvement of the bench, without which there can be no real progress. It is fortunate, therefore, that the amendment of the rules of the Council of Legal Education is almost contemporaneous with the alteration of the Furlough Rules, and the separation of the judicial and executive branches of the service, thus affording scope for effecting by the expansion and improvement of existing institutions what must otherwise have been accomplished by some radical reform."

AN ECCENTRIC ENGLISH NOBLEMAN.

A PERSON who in his way was one of the most remarkable characters in Europe is likely very soon to be removed from this little stage of life. I alludo to the Marquis of Hertford, who is lying at the point of death in his splendid villa in the Bois de Boulogne. Lord Hertford was a decidedly original character. He was the son and heir of a still more original person—the notorious nobleman who served Thackeray for his model of Lord Steyne. Of the father I need say nothing for he is sketched absolutely to the life in Vanity Fair, and every body knows him therefore as though he had been his contemporary and acquaintance. That he hated his son and heir was of course only what one would have expected in the Marquis of Steyne. That son was himself a decidedly original character. His early life was spent abroad in comparative obscurity. On his father's death he came to England, and for a time there was some prospect, that the great nobleman who owns half a country and whose social influence might have been so great and so beneficial, would settle amongst us. The Marquis had an enormous mansion built for himself in the best part of Piccadilly. The amount spent upon "bricks and mortar" and in raising this house was fabulous ; whilst a fortune was thrown away in its internal decorations. All London was looking forward to the time when it was to become one of the great houses of the capital, when suddenly society learnt with dismay that the work was stopped, that the house closed, and that the Marquis, shaking British dust from his shoes for the last time, had returned to the more congenial atmosphere of Paris. And what do your readers think was the cause of this sudden freak on Lord Hertford's part ? It was nothing more than a dispute with the local authorities, who had in his opinion laid too high a rate upon his new mansion. That was ten years ago, but the great house in Piccadilly still stands black, barred, and unfinished. Originality is perhaps a mild term to use in speaking of a man capable of freaks of this kind. Far more of a foreigner than an Englishman, the Marquis has since this event resided exclusively abroad, and in Paris he is known as the great English milord who has no friends. In addition to the boundless territorial estates which he possesses his personal property is enormous, whilst the art treasures he has accumulated in his French house are of priceless value. Who is to become the possessor of this personal property is at present unknown, and both in Paris and London there is much lively conjecture upon the subject. All conjecture is at present in vain, for Lord Hertford has never indicated in any manner his intentions as to the future possession of his personalty. Nevertheless our neighbours in Paris have become possessed of an idea, of which it is impossible to disabuse them, and that is that the Prince Imperial is likely to be the heir of the Marquis. It is at any rate certain that the Emperor makes daily enquiries after the condition of the noble invalid.—*London Letter.*

SCIENCE, like virtue, has too frequently to rest contented with being its own exceeding great reward, but sometimes it pockets remuneration of a more substantial character. The shareholders of the Royal Polytechnic institution have just divided 10 per cent. per annum among them out of the nett proceeds of what may be termed a successful attempt to combine instruction for the public with profit to the purveyors of that instruction. From the shareholding point of view, they have been more fortunate than the great establishment at Sydenham, for whose original proprietary the prospect of a dividend has long vanished into a very remote future. Yet the Crystal Palace has been a brilliant success for all save those whose capital went to construct it. The scale on which the original outlay was made probably explains the whole difference between the results, financially, of the two institutions ; and the lesson derivable seems to be, that if at a moderate expenditure wholesome doses of popularised instruction can be administered, judiciously relieved by just so much of lighter amusement as will attract the trivial, while it does not repel the serious, the attempt need not fail in such a metropolis as London.—*Daily Telegraph.*

BOYS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

PHYSIOLOGISTS, we believe, have discovered, or at any rate have demonstrated, that there are facts to justify the poet in holding the gray barbarian lower than the Christian child. The Caucasian brain, they say, even in its earliest stage of development, is shown by its convolutions to be as highly organized a structure as the brain of the adult negro, and by the time the period of childhood is reached it is on a level with that of the Mongol. It may be that this line of investigation, when pushed a little further, will throw some light upon a question which has from time immemorial puzzled parents and guardians, perplexed legislators and magistrates, and generally troubled society. Why should that section of man's life commonly known as boyhood be distinguished by that bitter hostility to civilization and order which is only too frequently shown to be its leading characteristic ? Why should it be impossible to take up a newspaper without finding that two boys, aged nine and ten respectively, have been endeavouring to upset an excursion-train by placing obstacles of some sort on the rails, or flinging stones at it from a bridge, like Masters Hall and Hustin a week or two ago, or attempting to set fire to a dwelling-house, or blowing up a letter-box, or burning down a bobbin-mill, like those amiable youths at Barnsley the other day, or beating a little girl to death for wearing green ribbons, like those others at Manchester, or engaged in some other enterprise which had for its object the destruction of life or property, or both ? Why should it be that, when agitators in London or Paris want to get up a little disturbance and intimidate or annoy society, they can always get any number of boys to overset kiosks, or pull down railings, or smash lamps and windows, and perform other services the mere performance of which is obviously a sufficient reward for the labour ? If there be anything in the theory we have mentioned, it offers an explanation of this mystery. If the civilized man in arriving at maturity does really pass through stages corresponding with the various degrees of moral development to be found in the human family, and if in babyhood he is to be considered the analogue of the negro, then, assuredly, in boyhood he is the representative of the Red Indian. This fact—of which, by the way, that acute philosopher Sam Weller seems to have had an inkling when he charged a boy with having "with as much politeness as a wild Indian"—cannot of course be considered as fairly established until a boy and a Choctaw have been placed side by side and dissected by some competent anatomist ; but in the meantime we have abundance of collateral evidence tending to support it. Of all human beings the boy and the red man are the only two to whom cruelty *perse* is a pleasure. With some others the infliction of pain may be to some extent an element in the pleasure derived from a sport, but with the boy and the red man it is a sport in itself. All experienced travellers are agreed as regards the one, and as to the other, to quote the words of Mr. Lecky in his *History of Morals*, "few persons who have watched the habits of boys would question that to take pleasure in giving at least some degree of pain is sufficiently common." Nevertheless, in the one case as in the other society has always indulged in a deceptive sentimentalism. We hear people talk of the fine, free, generous nature of boys, just as we hear them talk of the noble red man of the forest, the noble savage, the gentleman of nature, &c, when they really mean a greasy, whooping, screeching, tomahawking savage. In the second place, the boy and the red man are the only two varieties of the human animal that evince an implacable enmity to civilization, and upon whose natures it fails to exercise any influence for good. The difference in this respect is merely one of opportunity and circumstance. The Indian has comparatively few chances of declaring his sentiments. The utmost he can do is to massacre a family of settlers now and then, or, just at present, tear up a piece of Pacific Railway, and scalp a few station-masters and stokers. The boy, on the other hand, has a much wider range of opportunities, but he is unable to make use of them in the same complete and satisfactory manner. Society is rather too strong for him, and the expression of his feelings, though unrestrained in kind, is limited in degree.

In studying any animal we must of course take that variety which on the whole appears to be most typical and least affected by disturbing influences. It would be idle to expect sound deductions as to the nature of the ox from an examination of a stall-fed shorthorn, or of the dog from an inquiry into the habits of a puppet-show "Toby." So for purposes of boy-study we must not select a specimen cowed, subdued, stiffened and made unnaturally gentlemanlike under the régime of a Dr. Blimber, but rather go to some breed less widely removed from the natural animal, such as, for instance, that which the penny-a-liner, with his usual flowery infelicity, insist upon calling the "street Arab"—the most monstrous, perhaps, even of his misnomers, for if there is a being in every respect the opposite of the grave, decorous, reverential Arab, it is the boy of the streets. No one who has observed *him* with any degree of attention can doubt that warfare against society is what he lives for, or that, if he had only the power, any member of society, say a policeman, would fare just as badly in his hands as a stray Salt Lake emigrant in those of a war party of Arapahoes. The policeman, to be sure, is an extreme case, for, besides the natural hatred due to him as an adult and a member of society, he is odious to the street-boy from the nature of his duties. He is hated not only as a man, but as a policeman, for it is always his unfortunate function to stand between the boy and his dearest pleasures. Whenever there is a fire, or a fight, or an upset, or a run-over, or any other opportunity for the contemplation of suffering or loss to the sons of men, just as the boy is at the very height of his enjoyment the policeman is sure to appear, drive him back, and interpose a form aggravatingly bulky and unique between him and the sight which was affording him unmixed gratification. This conduct is especially irritating at a fire, for it may be observed that boys always take a peculiar interest in a fire. They have somehow got into a way of regarding it as something specially got up for their entertainment, and indeed of all ordinary disasters there is none so well calculated to afford them thorough satisfaction. There is, at the very least, the destruction of property to be witnessed, which is always delightful. If it should luckily happen to be in a dwelling-house, there is the additional pleasure derived from the terror and confusion of the inmates, and the chance of the sublime treat of seeing them carried out more or less scorched and wrapped up in blankets, not to speak of the possibility of some one being entirely roasted. From this paradise of delights at the policeman's bidding the boy has to "stand back," and sometimes so far that he only hear the distant sobs of the labouring engine ; and at the supreme moment, when the roof falls in, he is left to his own imagination to estimate the amount of damage done, and the probabilities of life lost. Consequently there are few spectacles so soothing to the boy-mind as that of a policeman in difficulty, and for this reason boys may be always observed to muster strong in the neighbourhood of police-stations for the sake of seeing the force involved in taking charge of troublesome cases of intoxication. An elderly lady on her way to the station, while suffering under that form of inebriety which makes the patient lie down and kick every dozen yards, and between halts bite and scratch the officer, is a sight particularly refreshing to the boy, presenting as it does two beings with whom he is at feud under humiliating and uncomfortable circumstances. For if the boy hates the policeman he hates lovely woman too, and it must be confessed that in this respect he has some reason for the antipathy, because unquestionably lovely woman hates *him*. The affection of mother and son apart—which is purely a matter of instinct, a mere animal attachment—no woman ever yet was fond of boys. There is a natural antagonism between them. Women are conservative by temperament ; boys are naturally revolutionary. Women are lovers of order ; disorder in all its forms is what boys love. All the feelings that are strongest in women, reverence, pity, tenderness, sympathy with suffering, are in boys "conspicuous by their absence." Naturally, therefore, there is no love lost on either side. Lovely woman in distress excites in the boy's mind emotions the very opposite of those with which the late Mr. T. P. Cooke used to boast himself inspired ; and she on her part is at no pains to conceal the fact that she considers him an imp, an aggravating toad, and a young monkey. She loses no opportunity of impressing upon him that he is an inferior being, and possibly the natural Philanthropy of boys is occasionally intensified by the depressing theories as to their own physical constitution imbibed while still under female domination. From woman's lips they learn that

Snips and snails and puppy-dogs' tails—
That's what little boys are made of ;

while, with a perhaps pardonable partiality to her own sex, she declares that

Sugar and spice and all that's nice—
That's what little *girls* are made of.
Quibus
Meliore luto finxit præcordia Titan.

It may be that some of the unsatisfactory qualities of boys are in part due to the despair and the envy which such a gloomy account of their comparative anatomy would naturally produce. If we cannot accept the view literally, it must be admitted that there is something in it figuratively. In all other animals the difference between the sexes at an early age is trifling ; in man it is very striking. To take a familiar illustration from the streets—since that excellent piece of legislation sometimes called "the Bass Relief Act" has been in operation, a vast number of barrel-organs have been altered, and instead of grinding the *Trovatore* where it was not wanted, they now supply reels, jigs, and hornpipes to neighbourhoods where such things are thoroughly enjoyed. It is scarcely possible to look into a back street in London now without seeing an organ-grinder at work, and several couples of little girls dancing, often gracefully, always prettily and happily. But no reader of this or any other journal ever saw any boys joining in that innocent amusement ; though it must be allowed they do sometimes cut in and perform evolutions in the nature of a war-dance round the organist, to whom they address certain traditional scraps of gibberish supposed to be injurious expressions of an intensely irritating character, out of some foreign language, no matter what, but intelligible and galling to him as an alien. And here it may be observed that the boy has this immense advantage, that he is above all creatures entirely *avaune*—no one English word hits off the quality precisely—that, as he respects nothing, so he is totally free from the weakness of self-respect, and knows not what it is to feel himself contemptible or ridiculous. Hence, in giving annoyance, he is never checked by any sense of degradation. He would cont himself from head to foot with mud an inch thick if he thought there was a chance of running against a well-dressed fellow-creature and escaping unthrashed. This, joined with an almost diabolical ingenuity in devising modes of aggravation, makes him nearly as accomplished a tormentor as his congener the Red Indian. We once saw the Strand thrown into terror, confusion, and distress by the unaided wit of two boys. It was one of those foggy, damp December evenings, when the lamps look like blurred moons, and objects twenty yards off are all but undistinguishable, and the pavement is as slippery as if all the clowns of all the theatres had been practising the making of butter-slides for the coming pantomimes. These playful youths had got a suit of old clothes and some straw, out of which they had made up an image sufficiently like a man to pass muster in that uncertain light. With this, counterfeiting the action of affectionate sons taking home a beloved but intoxicated father, they would suddenly appear in front of some passing omnibus, and then, affecting to lose all presence of mind, allow their helpless parent to fall almost under the feet of the horses. The scene may be imagined. Terror of his passengers, horror of the driver, horses down through having been sharply turned aside or pulled up on the greasy pavement, general agitation : which culminated when at length an omnibus with more way on than usual actually passed over the body, the wretched driver of course suffering the mental agonies of a homicide until relieved by seeing the straw intestines of his victim.

The greatest misery to the greatest number is, in fact, the aim of the boy's philosophy, and it is worth noticing how, even when apparently tamed and civilized, and ostensibly earning an honest livelihood, he contrives to make his vocation conducive to that great end. Hence his partiality for callings which enable him to prosecute society under the pretence of seeking custom, such as that of the shoeblack importunate to "Clean your boats, Sir," when you have no need of him ; or the evening-paper vendor, breaking in upon your meditations with his shrill recommendation of the last horrible murder. Even when civilization has done its utmost to expel nature by modifying the boy into the "young gentleman," nature will sometimes break out. Illustrations only too familiar are to be found in the boy with the mechanical turn, and the boy with the chemical turn ; young imps so-called because they have been discovered destroying the furniture, or making a stench with some bottled nastiness and have been in consequence set up with a tool-chest or a "youth's laboratory" by an addle-headed old uncle who has some confused notion that it was in this way the genius of Watt or of Faraday first showed itself. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the sufferings of the household where this occurs, but fortunately they are seldom of very long duration. Sooner or later the young philosopher disables himself with his tools, or is "hoist with his own petard" while in pursuit of his grand arcanum, that explosive compound which shall combine the greatest possible amount of smell, smoke, and noise.

But these are merely varieties of the boy, and as such they have as little connexion with our subject as that highly artificial specimen who is prematurely particular about his boots, generally dressy, and partial to ladies' society, and who is to the boy pure and simple very much what the town Indian, with a civilization consisting of trousers and fire-water is to the original red man of the prairie. They may be interesting from a Darwinian point of view, as exhibiting the original bow-nature coming out here and there, under domestication, but, as we said before, they are useless for the study of boy in the abstract, and it is to this neglected branch of natural history that we wish to see attention directed ; the more so because there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to deal rashly with the subject. It is growing more and more common to treat as an assault in law that wholesome corporal punishment which used to be not only a schoolmaster's privilege, but even his duty, and some there are who would actually make castigation under any circumstances penal. Is it wise, we would ask in the face of the facts we have mentioned, to throw away in this heedless manner checks and safeguards that have been established by the wisdom of our ancestors for the restraint of dangerous instincts and the protection of society ?

RECTANGULAR STUMPS.

AT the recent meeting of the British Medical Association, Mr. T. Pridgin Teale read a paper on "Rectangular Stumps," having, it seems, previously exhibited at the infirmary a number of patients operated upon after the method of his late father by various surgeons. Some of these patients ran races on their wooden legs, and "all the stumps were of the highest degree of excellence." To cut off a man's leg and then to see your patient with a rectangular stump bounding over a race-course must be a most interesting sight for a surgeon. Races of this description are scientific triumphs, and are open to none of the objections with too much reason frequently urged against those which take place at Newmarket and Epsom. On this account we should be sorry to see them abused. There should be no betting. Let the patients with rectangular or triangular stumps run fairly without fear or favour, and the object being simply to find out what shape of stump is most favourable to activity, we feel sure that eminent surgeons, who having entered patients see their own colours first past the winning post, will set a good example to the younger members of the profession by handing over the stakes to the afflicted winner—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

UNPLEASANT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

WE begin to think we should be much more comfortable if scientific inquirers did not make quite so many microscopic observations. It is bad enough to be obliged to eat and drink much that we know to be faulty, but to have all the natural defects of our sustenance, in addition to the unnatural defects produced by adulteration, brought into vision is very hard even for persons of the strongest digestion. According to the *Journal des Connaissances Medicales*, M. V. Essling, with the help of a microscope, has been making some disagreeable observations regarding milk. If the surface of fresh cream be examined under the lens, there is to be found, amid myriads of milky and fatty globules, a number of either round or oblong corpuscles, sometimes accompanied with finely clotted matter, being just what is seen in most substances in a state of decay. In summer these corpuscles make their appearance within fifteen or twenty-four hours after milking ; in winter they will be perceptible after the lapse of two or three days. If the observation be continued until the moment of coagulation, these corpuscles are seen to increase in number, bud, form ramified chains, and at length to be transformed into regular mushrooms or filaments composed of cells placed end to end in simple series, and supporting at their extremities a spherical knob filled with granulous matter. M. V. Essling thinks they may be classified among the ascophora, and that many of the gastric affections to which children are liable are owing to this state of the milk. All this must be very unpleasant for people in the country whose misfortune it is to get pure milk and cream, but to Londoners, whose milk is a more artificial composition, it does not so much matter. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE EVILS OF PEN AND INK.

AN ingenious remark was made a short time since to the effect that until the invention of railroads mankind had made no real advance in locomotion since the days of the Pharaohs. The same thing may be said of the process of writing, which is carried on still in the same clumsy way that it was in the days of the scribe who heard all the words at the mouth of his master and "wrote them with ink in a book." Think seriously about it, and what can be more cumbrous or vexatious than our mode of writing ? It involves the making of ink, the making of pens, the procuring of paper, and of blotting paper or sand, the possession of a separate receptacle for the ink, the carrying of the pen over to dip it into the ink, the constant interruption of the flow of thought to replenish the flow of ink, the longer interruption at the end of each page to blot the writing or cover it with pounce. Then observe the varieties of torment that may be introduced into this already complex operation. The pen may be bad; the paper may be bad; the ink may be bad—bad in colour, or too thin or too thick, or (like copying ink) may remain sticky and smeary for hours after it is written with. Each of these possibilities creates some fresh nuisance for the writer and interferes with his comfort, and therefore with the ease and effect of his composition. His pen leaves a pathway of blots on the table between the inkpot and the paper, or has to be shaken out by his side after each dip to the disadvantage of the carpet. If not, the writing suffers. Every is surmounted by a round pond and the tails of all the *l's*, *g's*, and other caudate letters form little lakes of ink, to be dissipated into broad lagoons on the pressure of the blotting paper. Then think of hairs in your pen, of black smears up the side of your finger, of pens digging into the paper, or gliding innocuously over greasy spots ! In a word, the pen and ink are thoroughly antiquated, and fit for a place in the Kensington Museum, near the antiquated Italian coaches. Who will rise up and give us a pencil which shall do all the good that the pen and ink do, with none of their drawbacks ?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

I FORGET if I told you of the unworthy quarrel at Mabille Gardens between Mr. Reginald Russell and M. de la Pocze, nephew of the Marquis of that name. After a long parley they have just had their duel ; came off at Chantilly, and Russell wounded de la Pozze three times with the sword. The latter declared himself satisfied and shook hands with his adversary. The famous Mademoiselle Adeline Henque Marcowitch, the *tetcrrima causa belli* was at the moment setting off for Baden when the news of the duel was told her at the railway station. "I am then both so much," said she, "that I hope with all my heart the dear boys will kill each other if it gives them any satisfaction." The remark wonderfully paints the Parisian (or rather Cyprian) of the day.—*Paris Letter.*

TITULARY HONOURS.—The editor of a Wisconsin newspaper boasts that by one mail he received letters addressed to him as "Rev.," "Hon.," "Hon.," "Col." Mr. and "Esq." In this profusion of titles he must be rather exhaustive, but he can still be called "Capt." "Maj.," "Gen.," and "Dr." Of course, the military titles are the most to be desired, suggestive as they are of manly bravery, the hard-fought field, the forlorn hope, the bleeding and the dying generally. They may also be extremely useful as safeguards against assaults to which Western editors are sometimes liable, and may save the expence of keeping a fighting man on the premises. Only, when these titles are to be had for the picking up, we are rather surprised that any one is content with anything less than "Lieut.-General."—*New York Tribune*, July 28.

THERE was a grand literary sacrifice in Paris the other day, when 160,000 copies of *La Lanterne*, filling 42 sacks, were handed over to the Government Agent, and were destroyed in his presence. The new method of doing this is to throw the whole mass of newspapers into cauldrons of boiling water, and after they are reduced to a pulp, to pass them under a huge wheel cylinder, whence the matter issues in the form of card-board. This is one way of squashing a peccant print, but sometimes they collapse from inherent rottenness. Thus, M. Pic, the chief editor of the *Etendard*, a Government paper, was found guilty of receiving a large sum of money, knowing the same to have been embezzled, and he accordingly got condemned to twelve years' hard labour. What a pretty person to aspire to lead public opinion through the medium of the press !—*London Letter.*

SOCIAL EQUALITY IN WASHINGTON.—A despatch from Washington to the New York papers says—"The mixed jury, six negroes and six whites, which is sitting at the Criminal Court here trying a murder case, seems to get along very well in the matter of social equality. They are quartered at one of the third-class hotels, where they occupy a suite of rooms and eat at the same table without any exhibitions such as disturbed the peace of Mayor Bowen and the committee of Radical councilmen at Gettysburg on account of the presence of the irrepressible African, Hatton. The black and white jurors pass their evenings together, playing euchre, and, it is said, they take a cocktail together without wincing. The Washingtonians, who have had more of the nigger than any other portion of the American people, are, evidently, becoming accustomed to him socially as well as politically."

PRIZE BABIES.

(*All the Year Round.*)

RISING early one morning in July, bent on visiting Wimbledon and seeing the prize shooting, I was somewhat surprised to find myself, later in the day, sailing down the river to Woolwich to see the prize babies. Chance had caused this change in my plans, and had also given me, as a travelling companion, a poet who pledged himself to beguile the journey (if required) by reciting his own verses and abusing Tennyson's.

Obviously, the thousands of spectators at the Baby Show came mostly from the lower part of the city. Servants out for a holiday, mechanics with their wives and children, young people who had come to join in the dancing after nightfall, composed the majority of the visitors. Everybody rushed off at once to see the babies, who were exhibited in a small hall and in a tent adjoining. The sight was by no means pleasant. A single baby is not only endurable, but is often absolutely attractive ; but a miscellaneous collection of babies is the reverse of either. About one hundred and twenty children, of ages ranging from seven weeks to eighteen months, were on view. Railings had been erected up and down the hall, and, behind these, looking disagreeably like pigs in their pens, sat the mothers holding their infants. The weather was very warm, and the odour of boiled milk and pap mingled with the steaming perspiration of the crowd. Many of the children were asleep, and were laid out on the benches or on the nurses' knees, in attitudes horribly suggestive of their being dead. There was but one pretty baby in the show. This was a little girl, about a year and a half old, with bright black eyes, and enough hair to serve a dozen grown-up women in this age of chignons. This pretty little girl was greatly petted. All sorts of sweets were offered for her acceptance, and pennies and halfpennies were pushed into her hands. The other children suffered by comparison. Indeed, when the poet casually remarked that he had never thought that babies could be so ugly, the sentiment was cordially endorsed by several matrons, who had overheard it, and it was generally repeated throughout the hall as a very original and accurate bit of criticism.

But although there were no beautiful babies, there were numbers of fat babies, and large babies, and healthy babies. A gipsy woman carried in her arms a perfect little Hercules, as brown and rosy as herself, and with eyes almost as keen and quick as hers. Half-a-dozen stupid little monsters sprawled in row, the flesh lying in rolls upon their arms and legs, and their cheeks bulging with fatness. As a contrast to these, there were the "Triplets," only seven weeks old—poor, puny creatures with flat, idiotic faces. It is difficult to avoid being haunted by these Triplets. They were like the ghosts of babies. With their pinched features they seemed prematurely old, and yet they were so incomplete as to give one the idea that they were prematurely new. If this appear paradoxical, it is the fault of the Triplets. As the children present being competitors for prizes, I was astonished to see so many purely ordinary babies. The most of them were remarkable for nothing. They were neither very large, nor very small, nor very anything, except very clean. That, the proprietor of the show insisted upon, as a condition of admission. The mothers, too, were very neatly dressed. It was, however, apparent that they were mostly poor people who had brought their babies to the show solely for the sake of the money prizes. The proprietor had also bound himself to furnish the women with refreshments during the exhibition, and the prospect of unlimited porter and tea was doubtless a powerful inducement to exhibitors. I noticed that the majority of the women had come from the country. London was in a decided minority of mothers, as compared with Lancashire. They all seemed very contented, pleased with the attentions bestowed by the visitors upon their charges, but still more pleased with those attentions assumed the form of a pecuniary offering, however limited. They all agreed that Mr. Holland, the proprietor of the show, was "a real gentleman" and "had acted fair and honest in everything he said and done." The proprietor was equally well pleased with the conduct of the exhibitors, and liberally added silver cups to the money premiums he had promised.

The prizes were for triplets, twins, the finest boy, and the finest girl. They varied in value from fifteen to five pounds. Little difficulty was found by the judges in making their selections, and the awards appeared to satisfy all concerned. When the idea of a Baby Show was originated, several years ago, by American Barnum, it was thought in the first place, that nobody would be willing to exhibit a baby, and in the second place, that nobody would be willing to pay to see the babies if any were exhibited. These fears turned out to be groundless, and there is really no other show so easy to get together and so popular. In the present case, the proprietor merely inserted his prospectus in a few country papers, and more than two thousand babies were offered for exhibition. The day on which the show opened, will long be memorable at Woolwich. Twenty-three hundred mothers, provided with more than that number of infants, appeared at the gardens, many having travelled hundreds of miles for the purpose. To convince most of these women that, for some reason or other, their children were ineligible, was an almost hopeless task. The women screamed ; the children screamed ; a baby Babel was improvised on the instant. The proprietor, frightened at the storm he had innocently provoked, was compelled to hide himself from the furious mothers. Several hours elapsed before the ground could be cleared of superfluous infants and the fortunate few arranged in rows for the inspection of the public. About thirty thousand spectators are reported to have attended the show during the four days on which it was kept open. These people paid a shilling each, and also benefitted the proprietor by purchasing refreshments. As a pecuniary speculation, therefore, the Baby Show was successful, and will surely be repeated in other parts of the country. A portion of the press has protested against it on very vigorously, on account of its indecency, and the danger of infecting children with each other's diseases. As to indecency, it is unquestionably true that for a Baby Show there must be babies ; that babies in warm weather wear very little clothing ; that nursing mothers of the class of these mothers are not particularly diffident in regard to the display of the upper part of their figures. But the spectators were nearly all of the same class as the exhibitors, and took the maternal displays as a matter of course. There were no indecencies. The conversation, though not refined, was certainly not gross. As to danger of infection, all the babies on exhibition were presumed to be in good health. Such a show is unquestionably an offence against good taste ; but as it is prepared by persons who have no good taste, and is patronised by those who do not trouble themselves with æsthetic questions, this objection goes for nothing. I think that the poet put the matter very neatly when he said : "It is a very good show—for those who like it."

As a rule, I do not believe that people do like it. Crowds go out of curiosity, but, after seeing the show, do not look pleased. In point of fact, a Baby Show is very commonplace. After all, it is only one hundred children in one room. The preternaturally large babies, or the remarkably small babies, are in two great demand for booths and caravans at country fairs to waste their sweetness on a Baby Show for the sake of a doubtful prize. Many of the mothers who bring their children are women who would beg with the babies, or hire the babies out to other beggars, or tell fortunes with the babies in their arms, or do anything else with the babies to get money. Free food and drink for four days, and the chance of ten or fifteen pounds at the end of four days, to be earned by simply sitting on a stool and nursing a child, this is an opportunity very seldom offered to poor women, and no wonder that it is gladly accepted by those who have no delicate scruples about facing the public. It is easier than doing charwork. It is not more public than attending the customers at a costermonger's barrow, or picking up the sticks at Aunt Sally. It is more pleasant than many of the occupations in which these women are ordinarily engaged. The babies, also, are cleaner, better fed, and better nursed, than they would have been during the same time at home. There are four days' clear gain to the babies that is quite evident. They may be crowded and the atmosphere bad ; but the crowd and the atmosphere in the garret at home are worse. Granted the danger of contagious disease, if you insist upon it ; but there is most danger where there is most dirt ; and the hall at Woolwich is a paradise compared with the homes of the babies. Thus, as the proprietor increases his profits, and the mothers pick up a little extra money, and the babies are more comfortable than usual, the only people who have anything of which to complain are the spectators, who really do not get the worth of their shillings. You are promised a show of babies, and you behold the babies ; but still you are disappointed by the babies. You know that you have no cause of complaint against the proprietor, and yet you feel that you have been deluded, and you would like to call him a humbug. This is very irrational, but very natural. Most persons find it impossible to be interested in other people's babies.

Among the visitors to the show at Woolwich the women outnumbered the men, at least three to one. I asked several women why they had come to the show ? Some said that they wanted to see "what it was like." Others were anxious to see how the prize babies compared with their own particular babies. Questions as to the result of this comparison, they invariably replied to by a smile, a simper, and a quick triumphant toss of the head which spoke volumes of satisfaction. After the visitors relieved the exhibitors by taking care of the babies for a few moments, a few young mothers made themselves conspicuous by setting up as amateur nurses. Babies, passed from hand to hand, often made the circuit of the hall before they were returned to their mothers. The poet having gloomily suggested, in rather a loud voice, his fears lest the children should get mixed, a shout of dissent and reprobation broke out unanimously. Great excitement was caused by the appearance of a woman followed by a police detective. Her baby, whom she described as a very fine, large, stout boy," had been stolen from her lodgings the night before ; and the detective, in his wisdom, had suggested that it might have been taken by some speculator with a view to securing a valuable prize at Woolwich. This was too clever to be true. The woman examined all the babies, and declared that her own was not among them. This incident struck the poet very forcibly. He saw in it, the basis for a romance that would surpass the best efforts of the elder Dumas. You have only to suppose that, by some accident, there happened to be a baby on exhibition which, without being the child that was stolen, sufficiently resembled it to deceive the mother. Then the child would be claimed ; the detective would insist upon taking it away with him ; the real mother would be overwhelmed. "There ! you can easily work it out for yourself," said the poet. Thanking him warmly (but insincerely) for this valuable contribution to literature, I proceeded to remark the absence of the fathers of the babies. All the women were married, two or three, indeed, were widows, but the husbands and fathers who permitted the exhibition did not make their appearance. Some men came at night, to help to carry the babies home ; but I was informed that these declared themselves to be brothers or cousins of the exhibitors. We missed very little, however, by not being indulged with a sight of the fathers ; for all the women who were questioned on the subject, asserted that the babies were the images of their fathers, and we could readily enlarge the pictures for ourselves if we felt inclined. In truth, I believe that the fathers acted prudently in staying away. There was a deal of rough chaff flying about during the day, and the chaffers would have made it very hot for any father who had offered himself to public inspection. To do the spectators justice, none of them approved of the exhibition except by their presence. None had a good word to say of it. Some called it "a lark," and some "a rum go," and "a queer start ;" but if any one had proposed that the women and the babies should be sent home forthwith, I don't believe that one of the spectators would have objected, or would have demanded his money back.

Sitting over our whitebait in the neat little hotel attached to the gardens, the poet and I tried to think of some other exhibition that should be as absurd and as profitable as the Baby Show. Finally, we hit upon the exhibition of married couples, and communicated our discovery to the waiter, with all the pride of Columbus. Bless you ! the proprietor had thought of that long ago, and was even then labouring over the idea in his mind, trying to give it some practicable shape. He rather thought he should hinge it upon something like the old flitch of bacon business, with a grand procession, a jury of old maids and bachelors, and all the ancient paraphernalia. This was a secret, however, and must not be let out just yet. A secret it should have remained, so far as I am concerned but for the fact that the manager of another garden, at the west end, has already anticipated the idea and advertised the married-couples show. But will any married couples consent to exhibit themselves for such a purpose ? Without doubt, dozens. The manager will have an embarrassment of applicants. Do not suppose that the matter will end with the distribution of prizes for matrimonial felicity. The mania for this sort of show will have its day, and will go much further. There are thousands of persons ready to run wildly after every new thing, and to run all the more wildly if it be suggested that